The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,682.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year......Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year	„ 24
Three Months	„ 14
One Month	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	6¼ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,789 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. A. Hansard, R.N.R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th September 1873, at 4 P.M.

September 1873.		September 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Tuticorin	26
„ Rutnagherry	19	„ Colombo	27
„ Vingorla	19	„ Galle	28
„ Goa	20	October.	
„ Carwar	20	„ Negapatam	1
„ Mangalore	21	„ Madras	3
„ Cannanore	22	„ Coconada	5
„ Tellicherry	22	„ Vizagapatam	6
„ Calicut	23	„ Bimlipatam	6
„ Beypore	23	„ Gopaulpore	7
„ Cochin	24	„ False Point	8
„ Alleppy	24	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

Cargo for Sivacore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

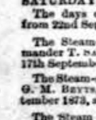
The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

Sept. 1873.		Oct. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSREH	15
„ Kurrachee	30	„ Fao	15
„ Guadur ... Oct.	1	„ Bushire	17
„ Muscat	3	„ Bahrein	17
„ Bunder Abbas	5	„ Linga	22
„ Linga	7	„ Bunder Abbas	24
„ Bushire	9	„ Muscat	26
„ Koweit	11	„ Guadur	28
„ Fao	11	„ Kurrachee	31
„ Mahomerah	11	Nov.	
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE 510 Tons, 125 H.P., Commander G. M. Betts, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

MANUFACTURERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.M.'S NAVY, AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA YARD, DEPTFORD.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

AND OILMEN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Mulligatawny, Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pâtés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages, Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies, Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 19th September, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 22nd September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 19th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.



THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n	to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n	to Bombay
Oct. 2	„	to Bombay	Nov. 6	„	to Calcutta
„ 9	„	to Calcutta	„ 13	„	to Bombay
„ 16	„	to Bombay	„ 20	„	to Calcutta
„ 23	„	to Calcutta	„ 27	„	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	„	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS ... £66
SECOND CLASS ... £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.,
40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

3 Cases Embroidered Muslin, Turkish Caps 1 Case Alpacca Umbrellas, a few pieces of Grey Goods, 2 Cases Eau de Cologne, a few tins of Assorted Paints, 4 Cases Cutlery, 2 Cases Buttons, &c.

1 Lot of broken Polished Marble Slabs.

On account and risk of Rahimbhoy Moonjee—
H C a C—No 2713 22—4 Cases Ultramarine ex Saladin.
C & C—No. 514-21—4 Cases Ultramarine } ex Tertdale.
C & C No. 228-35—4 „
On account and risk of Cooverjee Lukhmeedass—
C W B—No 3 4-15—1 Case White Paint, ex Stephenson.
On account and risk of Abdoolhosen Heerjibhoy:—
C & C—No. 46 -7—8 Cases Ultramarine, ex Centurion.
„ —No. 725-32 8 „ „ ex Balkans.
N V—N. 12356-74—16 „ „ ex Galatea.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1873.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

J. & E. ATKINSON.
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.
Cordova Exhibition, 1872.
Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. .... D. S. KEMP & Co.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £5 0 to £50
„ Ear-rings	„ £1 10 to £10
„ Lockets	„ £1 0 to £20
„ Suites	„ £10 10 to £50
Chains ... Per Ounce	„ £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
„ Ear-rings	from £5 to £50
„ Lockets	from £5 to £100
„ Rings	from £5 to £300
„ Suites	from £30 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L.S.

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL will be RE-OPENED, from OCTOBER next, in the same Premises as before (viz., LANGHOLM LODGE and LANGHOLM HOUSE) by

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor Royal Family Hotel, Poona.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held on the 13th instant, DIVIDEND WARRANTS for Rs. 80 PER SHARE will be ISSUED at the Company's Office on and after the 17th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September 1873.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bills at 6 Months' Sight	1s. 10 3/4d. per Rupee.
„ at 3 „	1s. 10 9/16d. „
„ on Demand	1s. 10 5/16d. „

Bombay, 8th September 1873.

N.B.—Owing to the PATETI HOLIDAYS, commencing on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., it is requested that applications for Drafts for despatch by the Mail of that day be sent in not later than noon on THURSDAY, the 18th instant.

NOTICES.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their

AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from deleterious India Rubber. MANUFACTORY—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. SAMPLE ROOMS—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.
GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.
New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS, | FOR SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of
GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.
THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS," desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS," the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 33s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Poncons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

WANTED.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED PRINCIPAL for the SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. Applications with Copies of Testimonials to be forwarded to the SECRETARY to the above Institution, Hornby Row.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed from FRIDAY, the 19th, to TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive, for the PATETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 15,000 yards of STRONG COTTON CLOTH (DOSUTI), suitable for light Clothing for the Police.

L. ASHBURNER,
Police Commissioner, N. D.

Bombay, 12th September 1873.

IN THE PRESS, a READY RECKONER from 1 Pie to 100 Rupees, progressing pie by pie from 1 pie to 10 Rupees, and rupee by rupee from 10 to 100 Rupees; also a table for converting English into Indian Weight and *vice versa.* Price Rs. 1-12-0. Orders registered by the Compiler.

ALEXANDER MOORHOUSE,
B. B. and C. I Railway Office.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, EWART, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bombay.

All sums owing by or to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

LAND RECLAMATION.—The RIGHT to RECLAIM about (5,000) FIVE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND near HANSOT will be SOLD by AUCTION at the Collector's Office, Broach, on the 22nd September, at Noon. For particulars apply to

J. C. WHITWORTH,
Assistant Collector.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets ... Per lb.	1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes „	2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes „	2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets „	2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb Packets „	2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
ARRIVED
BY THE LAST MAIL
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
CARRIAGE CLOCKS,
WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,
STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,
FOR RUPEES 195.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades—it is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., East Indian Madras and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.s' passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT,
ESTABLISHED 1869.
MESSRS. WHITE AND CO.,
ALLAHABAD AND CAWNPORE,
GENERAL, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING AGENTS COUNTRY PRODUCE BROKERS, CONTRACTORS, &c., &c.

HAVE the pleasure to ANNOUNCE to the COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY and the PUBLIC generally, that they undertake the purchase of Country Produce, Bill Collecting, Clearing and Forwarding Goods, and General Commission Business on the following terms:—

Purchase of Country Produce	2½ per Cent.
Bill Collecting, including all expenses, except Law Charges	7½ „
Commission Agency	5 „
Goods Cleared and Forwarded, Railway Freight paid, and all Charges collected from Consignee	at 4 as. per package.

We have Agencies at all the principal Railway Stations on the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilcund, and Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Railways, but the R/R should invariably be sent direct to us at Allahabad.

Orders for Goods forwarded for execution in England and elsewhere at a Commission of 5 per cent. on the Invoice value, all Trade Discounts allowed.

WHITE & Co.,
Allahabad and Cawnpore.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL
AWARDED TO
MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.
1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,
BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. respectfully inform the PUBLIC and GENTRY of BOMBAY that all ORDERS entrusted to them are executed with first-class material and workmanship.

Gentlemen's Porpoise Skin Elastic Boots	Rs. 14
Regulation Hessian Enamel Boots	„ 25
Do. Patent Hyde Boots	„ 30

Constituents will find the above Establishment cheaper than any other House.

Price List forwarded, post-free, on application.

All Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

DESCHAMPS AND COMPANY,
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE BOARD MAKERS, GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND MADRAS,
(Next to Sassoon's Buildings.)
FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDAL—BOMBAY EXHIBITION, 1873.

INVITE the attention of the Public to their large STOCK of every description of FURNITURE for Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, Offices, Libraries, Billiard Rooms, Durbars, Churches, Messes, Clubs, Camps, &c., &c.

Punkas of every description of the most efficient patterns for cooling Rooms.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 200 designs, to be had on application.

DESCHAMPS & Co. have always ready Billiard Tables, Ivory Balls, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Billiard Cloth of the best description, spare Cues, Indiarubber Cushions, Cement-Cuetops, &c., Bagatelle Boards with and without Stand, Croquet sets of different kind, spare Mallet, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a great variety of best gilt Frames and gilt Mouldings, from 7 inches broad to ½ inch, for Oil Paintings, Photographs, &c.; also for Glasses. All kinds of Frames made to order.

Large Pier Glasses, 11 feet by 5 feet, 72 inch by 43 inch, 90 inch by 53 inch, Cheval Glasses, Looking Glasses in very rich gilt Frames of all sorts.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a large handsome collection of Fans from Paris and China of the richest patterns, and also sundry articles for Presentation, Birth-day, Marriages.

Rich Wall-papers with borders, for Durbar, Theatres, Drawing Room, &c., Punkas, &c., &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have also Chintz, Cretonnes, Silks, Damasks from Lyons, China Velvet, Brocaded Damask, Silk Reps, for State Carriage, stamped Morocco Leather, &c. &c.

Mosaic Pavements and Marble, white and black, and a great variety of sundries; also Garden Pumps, new model, Patent Locks and Padlocks, Porcelain Knobs for half-doors, Picture Nails, Curtain materials, Punka Wheels, Glass Insulator for Piano and Cots, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have also Ice Machines, new pattern, worked by the hand in the same manner as an ordinary pump. It takes 3 minutes to have 2 decanters of Iced water. Ice in blocks can be made also. P. 250.

French Polish made by DESCHAMPS and Co., the best in India, with directions how to use it. They undertake repairing and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a large collection of Brussel and Velvet Pile Carpets, with borders to match, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per yard.

The large patronage DESCHAMPS and Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government House of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajahs of Travancore and Vizianagram, &c. &c., makes them hope for a continuance of it for their new Establishment in this Presidency.

TO ALL BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

NOTICE.—The following CATALOGUES of Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER, and GALPIN'S PUBLICATIONS are now ready, and may be procured from every Book Store:—

1. CASSELL'S EDUCATIONAL CATALOGUE, containing a List of Works suitable for all classes of Schools, including those Books which have been adopted by School Boards in England and in the Colonies, as well as by other Educational bodies.

*** This List also supplies information as to CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN'S specialities in the way of Material for School use—such as Colour Boxes, Mathematical Instruments, Microscopes, Drawing Instruments, &c.

2. CASSELL'S COMPLETE CATALOGUE, containing List of the following Works issued by CASSELL, PETTER AND GALPIN:—

Fine Art Volumes,	Bibles,
Children's Books,	History,
Educational Works,	Natural History,
Serial Publications,	Poetry, Travel,
Dictionaries,	Hand-books; and
Religious Literature,	Miscellaneous.

3. CASSELL'S CLASSIFIED LIST OF BOOKS, containing a complete List of CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN'S Publications, classified according to their value, from 6d up to Twenty Pounds.

FOR SALE.—ELECTROTYPES OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS, to the number of 70,000. Full particulars on application to CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN, Ludgate Hill, London.

CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN,
LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, IHLANG-IHLANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE, WHITE ROSE, VIOLET, TEA, COFFEE, and other sweet Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair. GLYCERINE AND WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS.

RIMMEL'S far-famed TOILET VINEGAR. AQUADENTINE for the Teeth. PHOTOCHROME, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, OR ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

APPOINTMENT TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THOMAS BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
ECCLESIASTICAL FURNITURE SUPPLIERS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA.
52, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
97, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PASSAGE PRINCES (Ancien Passage Mires), PARIS.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. LAZARUS & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. LAZARUS, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz.:—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The newest and most *elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherché in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed that as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS
THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develop the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra" Table has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is that on the one table the three favourite games of BILLIARD, BATTUE, and BAGATELLE may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS RENOVATED.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS,
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.
Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

PRICE PER BOTTLE—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NOTICES.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention—

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anemia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHATE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Compound, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
PEPSINE,
DIGESTIVE-POWDERS,-ELIXIR-AND-WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in therapeutics. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Cobaiba in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

AGENTS:

BATHGATE & Co.	Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and CREAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to First-rate London Houses.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned, a few Cases VIENNA BEER, in medium sized Bottles, at Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

WM. YOUNGER & CO'S ALES.
INDIA PALE ALE,
DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND
EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and skill acquired by long experience.

WM YOUNGER & CO.'S BOTTLED BEERS for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES,
EDINBURGH.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT ... Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

STILL HOCKS.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „ „
Steinwein	„ 20 „ „
Rudesheimer	„ 24 „ „
Marcobrunner	„ 30 „ „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 30 „ „

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9 per doz. qts.
Chateau de Franfs	„ 14 „ „
Vray Canon	„ 15-8 „ „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24 „ „
Chateau Lafite	„ 28 „ „

VERMOUTH.

Vermouth	„ 12 „ „

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels of 50 gallons and above Rs. 120 each.
The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen.

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amaro Secco ... (Still)	Rs. 12 per doz. qts.
Brachetto	„ 12 „ „
Barolo	„ 12 „ „
Nebiolo	„ 12 „ „

BRANDIES.

Tricoche & Co., 1863	Rs. 16 per doz. qts.
Ditto 1865	„ 17 „ „
G. Martineau	„ 18 „ „
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s	„ 18 „ „
H. and C. Balaresque	„ 18 „ „

BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER.

A small quantity on hand. Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE, and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature. Trial Shipments are suggested.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has opened for this mail at about ¼ per cent. lower in rates all round, chiefly owing to advices from Calcutta giving a fall in rates there.

In Government Securities there is almost nothing doing, and prices remain unaltered.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ... 1s. 10¼d. to 25/32
Credit Bills, do. ... 1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do. ... 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ... 1s. 10 9/16d.
Credit do. ... 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. ... 1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ... 1s. 10 11/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¾ to 5/16.
Do demand ... 100¼

On Madras 30 days' sight ... 99¾
Do. demand ... 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 222¼.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... 110¼
Four & half per cent. ... 106 3/8
Four per cent. ... 104¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ... 106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... 103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans ... 109¼
10 years' do. do. ... 105
5 years' do. do. ... 106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ... 112
Do. Do. Market Rate ... 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ... 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ... 115

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ... 4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ... 5½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ... 6½ „
Do. on Merchandise ... 7½ „
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ... 6½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ... 6½ „
Do. do. ... 7½ „
Bank Bills ... 6½ „
Mercantile Paper ... 8½ „

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... Rs. 10-9-0
Carolus ... 290
Mexican Dollars ... 222
Five-Franc Pieces ... 221¼
Bar Silver ... 107¼ to 107¾
Gold Leaf ... 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch ... 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

RATES are unchanged, but steam tonnage near at hand is held for higher rates.

London { Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 5s. 0d. nominal; Wooden Ships „ ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal; Myrabollams ... £1 15s. 0d. nominal; Coir bdls ... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. }
Seeds ... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ... Coffee ... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ... £3 5s. 0d.
Venice ... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ... £3 0s 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.; Seeds ... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.; Cotton ... £2 7s. 6d. }
China ... { Steamer Cotton* ... Rs. 20 per ton. ; „ Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. ; Sailing Ships ... Rs 4 per bale nominal. }
Calcutta ... Salt ... Rs. 3¼ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

MARKET quiet for Spinning and Bank shares Colaba shares closed steady at quoted rates. Press shares unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 pct	Do of Bombay New	752½ xd
10,000	500	100	12 pct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	263½ xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	2½pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,405 xd
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	84
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	790
6,000	1, 0	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

627	1,250	all	50p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,470
5.0	2,800	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,680 xd
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	69*	Bombay United	1,175 xd
1,400	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	245
2,500	2,000	all	50p.a.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,575 xd
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,170
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,340
900	1,000	a	40 p a	Morarjee Spinning	1,200
800	2,500	all	150p.a.	Oriental	3,425
600	2,500	400	216p.a.	Royal	2,300
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,350

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	885
100	500	all	15 pc	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps	Apollo Press Co.	6,900
200	2,000	all	200 ps	Bombay Press Co.	1,140
200	500	all	50 ps	Do New	270
356	1,000	1,000	100 p	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	4,500
851	9,000	all	250ps	East India Press Co	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	5,600
500	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	459
300	1,000	all	70 p	Frenel Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	228 p	Hydraulic Press Co	[illegible]
250	5,000	1,467	75 p	Imperial Press Co	800
300	400	350	42½ p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	650
120	2,500	all	125 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	135 p	Scinde Press Co.	565
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	935

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,425
1,000	50	11	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld	102
1,000	50	all	1¼ ps	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	425
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	95	19½	—	Bank of China	1
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
—	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
—	200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	1

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues steady, and we have no change to report in prices. Importers are however unwilling to part with their stocks except at an advance of ½ anna per piece, and consequently the business doing in Grey Goods from first hands is quite of a small character. The demand for the interior continues as satisfactory as we have reported in our last, the average daily consumption being about 300 packages. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

1,560 pieces Grey Shirtings (f)	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs. 4 14 0
1,000 „ „ „ (f)	45 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs.	„ 6 11 9
1,250 „ „ „	45 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs.	„ 6 7 6
1,250 „ „ „	45 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs.	„ 6 8 6
500 „ „ „	45 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs.	„ 5 11 0
500 „ „ „	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs.	„ 5 11 0
3,000 Blue O. & W. Prints	24 in. 28 yds.	„ 4 0 0
5,000 pairs White Dhoties	45 in. 10 yds.	„ 2 0 0
1,500 „ „	50 in. 11 yds.	„ 2 5 0
3,000 „ „	44 in. 10 yds.	„ 1 13 6
3,000 „ Grey „	44 in. 10 yds.	„ 1 13 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegram of the 13th instant reports the Liverpool market as closing steady. Sales are given at 13,000 bales, of which 3,000 are Surats. Of these 3,000 bales were taken off on account of speculation and for exports, and 10,000 were left for trade. There is no change to report in the prices of Dhollerah, Broach, Oomrawuttee, and Dharwar. The quotation in the rate on Calcutta of 1s. 10¾d. being ¼ higher, may be taken to indicate a rising tendency in exchange on India, which should react in favour of remitters from this side. Coir Yarns of best qualities are reported to be in demand. The Cotton market here closed steady without any quotable change in our last quotations. The following are our closing quotations:—

Oomrawuttee ... at Rs. 196 to 198
Akote ... „ 202 to 204
Broach, M. G ... „ 209 to 210
Hingunghaut ... „ 216 to 218
Dhollerah and Bhownuggur ... „ 194 to 197
Sawginned ... „ 203 to 205
Compta and Vingorla ... „ 184 to 186

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

50 candies Bhownuggur ... at Rs. 197
50 „ „ ... at „ 195
25 „ Bharee ... at „ 187
50 „ Verawul ... at „ 177

METALS.

500 cwt. Copper Braziers ... at Rs. 57-6 per cwt.
1,000 „ „ „ ... at Rs. 57-8 „

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 13th September, compared with the statement issued on 6th Sept:—

LIABILITIES.	6th Sept. Rs.	13th Sept. Rs.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000; Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,24,29,014	1,03,48,056
Do. do. do. at Branches.	50,60,662	45,78,808
Other Deposits	1,24,71,508	1,34,57,233
Post Bills	28,135	30,644
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,70,468	6,56,363
Rs.	3,79,59,787	3,63,70,299

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	60,55,206	60,38,926
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,00,787	15,95,668
	7,39,970	7,39,490
Loans, on Security of do. do.	1,718	2,207
Current Accounts, overdrawn		
Bills Discounted	1,00,75,311	92,74,270
Stamps	5,069	5,101
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,00,241; Amount applied in reduction „ 95,000	4,05,241	4,05,241
Bullion	7,40,129	7,13,885
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,63,544	5,25,100
Cash and Currency Notes	1,78,72,812	1,70,51,302
Rs.	3,79,59,787	3,63,70,299

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Penang (s)	Cotton	Kurrachee, Sept. 12.
	Lady Lawrence	Avenstone	London, June 7.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Baroda, to Australia, &c.
Steamer Columbian, to China, &c.
Steamer Burmah, to Kurrachee.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 1 [illegible] East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

September.	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	Wind. General Direction.		Movement in 24 hours.	Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the Ground.
	In.	O	O	O			O	O			Mls	In.
8	29·808	78·5	75·8	74·8	·884	8·0	81·4	76·4	WSW, WSW.	W.	391	0·13
9	·830	80·5	77·1	75·8	·850	5·6	84·0	77·1	WSW.		352	0·06
10	·830	80·9	76·9	75·4	·837	4·6	84·1	77·0	WSW.		323	0·00
11	·823	80·[illegible]	76·6	75·0	·827	3·8	84·7	77·0	WSW.		264	0·00
12	·763	80·8	76·8	75·4	·839	5·0	84·4	77·2	WSW, WSW.	SW.	216	0·00
13	·762	80·8	76·4	74·8	·824	4·2	84·[illegible]	76·2	WSW, W, SE, W, WNW.		208	0·00
14	·787	81·9	76·5	74·4	·785	3·8	85·7	78·0	WNW, WNW, W.	W.	314	0·00

Fall of Rain during the Week ... 0·19
Registered between 1st January and 7th Sept. ... 64·35

Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 14th Sept. ... 64·54

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona (s), 4 packages earthenware, Dhunjee Jairaz; 2 cases cutlery, Grenden Teppet and Co.; 19 casks paint of sort, Abdool Hoosein Abdool Hakim; 20 casks china clay, Merwanjee Muncherjee Modey and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gresham (s), 140 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Caradoc (s), 25 cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 1 case glassware Framjee Ardaseer Dawur.
Sunda (s), 2 cases candles, Esmail Mahomed and Co.; 2 cases copying press, Abdoolally Abdoolrehim and Co.
Orissa (s), 1 case hams, 2 cases bacon and 1 case cheese, Bolton and Co.; 2 cases bacon, 1 case hams and 6 cases cheese, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthuckey; 3 cases boots, H. M. Kuckimjee; 15 bottles quicksilver, C. N. Gomes and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Victor, 5,000 cases kerosine oil, and 2,000 cases turpentine, Tharia Topen.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tanjore (s), 150 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 122 bales cotton, Abdool Luttib Cumoo; 75 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 74 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdayall; 32 bales wool, Harridass Gangjee; 60 bales cotton, Manockllall Choonilall; 210 bales cotton, Girdhurlall Futtaychund; 50 bales cotton, Harridass Soonderdass; 50 bales wool, Nursey Wullabdass; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 30 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore (s), 20 cases mother o' pearl shells, Mahomedbhoy Coorjee; 21 cases blood stones, Hasum Noormamed; 50 bags wheat, S. Tyebjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Tanjore (s), 50 bales cotton, Herridass Soonderdass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian (s), 20 bales twist, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocan; 70 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 75 bales cotton Faizallabhoy Cassombhoy; 407 bales cotton, and 95 cases olibanum, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 128 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co.; 118 bales cotton, Morarjee Vizbhoocan; 131 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoossan and Co.; 50 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon; 30 bales cotton, Hajee Adum Esmall and Co.; 26 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias.
Orissa (s), 116 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Marston, Colonel, 13th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 12.

Ruddock, Lieutenant, 54th Regiment, on leave, to England.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Harpur, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Sattara.
Smyth, Captain, 31st Regiment, on duty, to Mooltan.
Bayley, Major, 83rd Foot, on private affairs, to Poona.
Gayer, Major, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(Punjab Gazette, Sept. 11.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Leave—Mr C L Tupper, Asst Settlement Officer, Derah Ghazee Khan has obtained privilege leave of absence for 59 days, with effect from the 28th Aug 1873.

This cancels G O No 656, dated 15th May 1873.

His Honor the Lt-Govr of the Punjab sanctions the levy of a cess of two annas a month on each bath-room and cook-room in the Simla Bazar.

The Hon the Lt-Govr, on the report of the Financial Commissioner that the operations of the Settlement are complete in the Dipalpur Perganah of the Montgomery District, is pleased to direct, and hereby directs, that the record of rights be handed over to the Depy Commsr of the Montgomery District, and that the special jurisdiction conferred upon Settlement Officers to try and determine suits in respect to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, in the said Perganah under Section 21 of the Punjab Courts' Act (XIX of 1865), shall cease on and after the 1st day of October 1873, except as to original suits and applications for review of judgment then pending in the Court of any such Officer.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Leave—Mr R G Melvill, Offg Depy Commsr, Sirsa has obtained furlough to Europe for one year under Section 7 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st Jan 1874.

Surg-Maj J B Scriven, Civil Surg, Lahore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 45 days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Transfer—Mr A R Bulman, Asst. Commsr, from the Loodianah to the Gujranwala District temporarily.

The following extract from Station Orders issued by the Officer Commanding at Derah Ismail Khan, No. 412, dated 10th July 1873, is confirmed:—

Asst Surg W F Murray, 5th Punjab Cav, is appointed to the charge of the Civil Medical duties, of Derah Ismail Khan including the Jail and Dispensary in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Asst Surg C P Costello

With reference to Notification No. 5414, of this date, the Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased to appoint the following Officers to form a Special Committee for preparing the examination questions of Asst and Extra Asst Commrs and Cant Mags, and examining the replies:—

The Acct-Genl; the Inspr-Genl of Prison; the Govt Advocate; the Registrar of the Chief Court; the Secy to the Financial Commr; and Hadi Hosain, Extra Asst Commr.

Leave—Surg W P Warburton, Offg Supt, Lahore Central Jail, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 61 days, with effect from such date as he availed himself of the same,

Surg A Stephen, Offg Civil Surg, Shahpur, is appointed to officiate as Supt of the Lahore Central Jail during the absence on leave of Dr Warburton.

Mr Apothecary R Crossley, in Medical Charge of Jhang, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Shahpur, vice Dr Stephen.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Capt F H Conolly, Offg Personal Asst to Inspr Genl of Police, has been granted 32 days, privilege leave, with effect from 1st Oct, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr M Morris to officiate as Personal Asst during Capt Conolly's absence on leave.

Mr F J G Hatchell, Asst District Supt, Sealkote, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to Umritsur.

The privilege leave granted to Col E N Perkins in G O No 108, of 6th June last, is hereby cancelled.

Mr J T Christie, District Supt of Police, has been granted a further extension of leave for one month, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr D E McCracken, Offg Asst District Supt of Police, is retransferred from Umritsur to Lahore District.

Mr W H Mercer, Offg District Supt of Police, from Gurdaspur to Gujrat District.

Mr H Beck, Offg Asst District Supt of Police, Lahore, to officiate as District Supt of Police at Gurdaspur.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J B Lindsell, R E Assistant Engineer, from the Kohat Division to the 3rd Division, Lahore and Peshawar Road.

Mr C A Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the 3rd Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, September 13.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Col A G Davidson, Depy Commsr Lullutpore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th Sept, 1873.

Col A H Ternan, Depy Commsr, Jaloun, six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th Sept, 1873.

Mr R T Hobart, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Etah, one month and six days' privilege leave, with effect from the 13th Sept, 1873.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Mr J W Greenwood, Extra Asst Commsr, Jhansie, to the charge of the Jail at that Station, with effect from the 14th Aug last.

Mr P J White, Asst Commsr, 1st class, to officiate as Depy Commsr of Jaloun, during the absence on leave of Col A H Ternan, or until further orders.

Mr S H James, Asst Mag and Collr, Etah, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr of that district during the absence of Mr R T Hobart on privilege leave.

With the sanction of the Govr Genl in Council, Mr A B Patterson, C S, to be Lt in the Nynee Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lt C W Muir resigned.

Dr A Wood, Offg Civil Surg, Azimgurh, to the medical charge of the Lower Ganges Canal Establishment at Nurora, Boolundshuhur District.

Dr B O'Brien to officiate as Civil Surg of Azimgurh.

To be Secy to the Municipal Committee of Ghazeepore:—
Mr A Sells, vice Mr V A Smith transferred.

His Honor has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers with the powers specified:—

The Mag of the Ghazeepore District to be a Special Mag under Section 42 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 1st class as described in Section 20 of the said Code, for the trial of offences on the portion of the East Indian Railway Line passing through the Ghazeepore District.

ERRATUM.

In the Notification from this Department, No 1277 A, dated 15th August last appointing Mr Pryce Corbet District Traffic Supt, East Indian Railway, Toondla, a Special Mag, for the words "Resident Engineer" read "District Traffic Superintendent."

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 305 E C, dated 31st July, 1872, Raj Chunder Ghose, Asst. Engr, 1st grade, reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 20th ultimo.

Capt F A Sage, Asst Engr, Shahjehanpore Subdivision of the Rohilkund Provincial Division, returned from the three months' privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No 603E dated 6th June, 1873, on the afternoon of the 20th ultimo, and resumed charge of the Shahjehanpore Sub-division on the forenoon of the 21st idem.

Mr A Sprenger, Asst Engr, 1st grade, has been granted by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India 6 months' leave of absence on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No 340E, dated 9th April, 1873.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted under Section 18 of the New Absentee Rules to Mr J H Thornhill, Asst Engr, Anoopshuhur Branch Ganges Canal, with effect from the 15th Sept or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr J L Tickell, Asst Engr Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal is transferred as a temporary measure from the 4th to 1st Circle of Irrigation, for employment in the Northern Division during the period of closure of the Ganges Canal.

Mr J S Beresford, Ex Engr, is transferred from the Northern to the Boolundshuhur Division, Ganges Canal, for employment on special duty.

Mr Beresford joined the Division on the forenoon of the 22nd ultimo.

Mr N A Graydon, Asst Engr, is appointed to take charge of the Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, during the absence on leave of Mr A W Brind, Ex Engr.

Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted, under Section 18 of the New Absentee Rules, to Lt-Col G D Pritchard, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd Division, Agra Canal, with effect from the 8th Sept, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr J W Inglis, Ex Engr, Central Division, Agra Canal, is appointed to officiate for Col Pritchard during his absence on leave.

Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted under Section 18 of the New Absentee Rules to Capt T Howard, R E, Ex Engr, Allygurh Division, Ganges Canal, with effect from the 15th Sept or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr W Ellison, Sub-Engr, Eastern Ganges Canal, passed the prescribed lower standard examination in Hindustani on the 7th July, 1873.

Mr R Foley, Offg Ex Engr, Nurora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, passed the Deptl standard examination in Hindustani on the 25th Aug, 1873.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail-closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 19	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 20	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	„ 22	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	„ 26	3-30 P.M.	4 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	„ 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below through Trieste is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia		4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Sept. 19	Monday	Nov. 10
Monday	Sept. 26	„	„ 17
	7 P.M.	„	„ 24
„	Oct. 6	„	Dec. 1
„	„ 13	„	„ 8
„	„ 20	„	„ 15
„	„ 27	„	„ 22
„	Nov. 3	„	„ 2

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Sept. 22	Tuesday	Dec. 2
Tuesday	Oct. 7	„	„ 16
„	„ 21	„	„ 30
„	Nov. 18	„	Jan. 13
„	„ 4		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year:—

Saturday ... Sept. 20 Saturday ... Nov. 15
Monday ... Oct. 18 „ ... Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below.—

Regular dates.		Supplemental dates.	
Friday	Sept. 26	Monday	Oct. 6
Monday	Oct. 27	„	Nov. 3
„	Nov. 24	„	Dec. 1
„	Dec. 22	„	„ 29

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

17th Sept. 1873.	*24th Oct. 1873.	1st Dec. 1873.
22nd „ „	27th „ „	*5th „ „
*26th „ „	31st „ „	8th „ „
29th „ „	3rd Nov. „	12th „ „
3rd Oct. „	*7th „ „	15th „ „
6th „ „	10th „ „	*19th „ „
*10th „ „	14th „ „	22nd „ „
13th „ „	17th „ „	26th „ „
17th „ „	*21st „ „	29th „ „
20th „ „	24th „ „	
	28th Nov. „	

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country,	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the Bombay Gazette both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily Bombay Gazette.

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the Bombay Gazette DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily Bombay Gazette.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ABRAHAM—September 14th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of S. Abraham, Esq., of a daughter.

CALLIS—September 13th, at Albion Place, Byculla, the wife of Mr. T. Callis, P. and O. Service, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRCH—September 10th, at No. 13, Alipore, Calcutta, the wife of Ernest G. Birch, Esq., B.C.S., of a son.

PRESTAGE—September 11th, at Tittaghur, the wife of Franklin Prestage, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

RICHTSTEIG—September, 4th, at Mooltan, Elizabeth Mary (née Wainright) the beloved wife of Theodore Richtsteig alias Belle, aged 28 years.

LIGHTFOOT—September 3rd, at Moufflouz, Cossyah Hills, after a few hours' illness, Harriet Helen, the infant daughter of Major and Mrs. Lightfoot, aged 5 months and 4 days.

SINCLAIR—September 12th, at Male Asylum Road, Egmore, Daniel George Sinclair, Esq., aged 29 years 7 months and 4 days.

WYNCH—September 8th, at Purneah, Major Henry Paul William Wynch.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1873.

THE unusually heavy debt with which the Harbour Trust has been weighted on the threshold of its existence has dismayed those who are desirous of seeing good and economic harbour accommodation provided for the port, and who, regarding only the great amount of the debt itself, fail to remember the present commercial value of the property with which the Trust has been invested. The Elphinstone land estate, which cost so enormous a sum of money, and which in great part is allowed to be almost unproductive, forms a large item of property, and is the incubus of which the Trustees have to complain. It is this land estate which stands in the way of harbour improvements. If the Trust could divest itself of this property its income would be amply sufficient for all purposes of progress. But as the land estate is said to have no market value it is thought advisable to continue to hold it until the return of "better days." With a falling trade, a labour market reduced to zero, an unhealthy competition in cotton amongst exporters, and an unprecedentedly low food market, the expectation of better days seems remote enough, and equally remote seems to be the time for turning into money the land estate of the Harbour Trust and the release of the general harbour trade from unjust and injurious taxation. The trade dues or taxes of Bombay have risen almost to a maximum without any corresponding benefits being conferred on the trade, and yet the cry is "more taxes on the tonnage of the port." Luckily this cry is not echoed by the commercial members of the Trust, and the hand that is prepared to try the remedy of further taxation on the trade of the port is withheld for a time. But it is for a time only: as the financial difficulties of the Trust increase, the intention to overcome these difficulties by the application of another turn of the screw of taxation will be once more manifested, and perhaps with greater success than on the occasion just passed. The increasing necessities of the Trust will induce the Chairman to suggest what now appears to be the only remedy to keep the new institution in a solvent and working condition. The groans and moans that are everywhere daily heard about the badness of trade in Bombay are uttered by men who appear to be striving against fate and who can see no prospect of "better days"—the days when the Elphinstone land estate may be sold at such a profit as will enable the Trust to do its duty in a satisfactory manner.

Is anything more wanting to prove the folly of purchasing the Elphinstone property at the time when it was purchased and to give par value for it? If the Elphinstone land estate is unsaleable, and will not be saleable at par value for a long period of time, the strictures of Mr. Maclean regarding the purchase of the property are as just as can well be conceived. The affairs of the Elphinstone Company were assuredly guided by men who could discern the signs of the times, and whose shrewdness was more than a match for Government, and here is the evidence—the worthlessness of a great land estate that trade and commerce does not require. The trade of Bombay has had a land estate purchased for it which it did not want, and now that trade has got the property the Trustees find they can do nothing better with it than put it by as a legacy for a coming generation. If the purchase of the Elphinstone property at par value was a good bargain for Government and for the trade of Bombay, the Port Trustees and the trade of Bombay would not be placed in the unfortunate position they now occupy: the former compelled to inactivity with the alternative of increasing the tonnage dues, and the latter unable to bear any increased tonnage dues which will not give corresponding trade benefits.

WE cannot pretend to say accurately how far Mr. Maclean was able to discern the falling condition of the trade of Bombay when he gave his evidence before the Finance Committee, but in condemning the purchase at par value of the Elphinstone property he was clearly justified by surrounding circumstances at the time when the purchase was concluded, and those who were then unable to perceive that too much was paid for it can now have no difficulty in realizing this fact. After the purchase of the Elphinstone property had been completed it was made a boast by some of the directors that the property was a paying concern and that the Company would entertain no proposal to part with it at less than its cost. A couple of years have now gone by, and what is the actual state of affairs? Suppose Government had not bought up the property, what would be the present market value of the shares of the Company? and what the future prospects of the Company? Except half a dozen obstinate and wealthy shareholders, how many other holders of Elphinstone stock would now be found holding out against Government for par value? The Company that ruined scores of shareholders of moderate means would have ruined scores of others by demanding additional capital for completing the works, and the valuelessness of the land estate would have depressed even the fully paid-up shares to a very low figure. To suppose that the Elphinstone Company would escape the general trade depression in Bombay when that Company existed by trade, and by trade alone, is to suppose an absurdity, so that the sale of the property at par value as the only condition that would satisfy the majority of the shareholders of the Company is one of the vainest boasts that has ever been indulged in even in this city, where boasting is regarded as the only virtue that promises success. The Elphinstone land estate was executed for the Bunniahs, Bhattias, and Mahomedans of Bombay. On this estate great warehouses were expected to be erected, and here the native trade was to be centred. The centre pole of the "Centre of the Universe" was to be fixed very near the Musjid overbridge, and the proud flag of Nicol and Co. was to float from the top of this pole. But although trial sales of the Elphinstone land estate have been made, there are no bidders for the lots that have been put up. And this is the estate which laid claim to be purchased by the public at par value. Grass grows upon the estate, and the water-buffalo feeds upon the grass in the season. The Port Trust derives a portion of its revenue from grazing fees upon ground that was reclaimed at a "par value" of about Rs. 18 a square yard. The native merchants will not have the Elphinstone land estate; even Nicol and Co. have deserted the property and carried away their Metal Mart to a distant locality, and as trade goes on to be depressed the prospect before the Port Trust becomes more gloomy. In this dilemma one ray of hope comes to the Trust. In the last number of the Indian Economist a proposal is made for building a native town on the Elphinstone land estate. The writer is serious. Having ascertained the number of acres of land that are available, he recommends that the city should be relieved of its overcrowding by erecting buildings on the Elphinstone grounds. The ingenuity of this economic writer is marred only by a want of common perception. The Elphinstone land estate was intended for trade not for population. But apart from this, who is to buy the ground, and at what price? The poverty that has overspread the city has acted in two ways as regards dwellings:—it has diminished rents, and has caused the poor to herd together in chawls and large tenant houses. The erewhile wealthy natives have surrendered their pleasure houses and are sharing their own family dwellings, which were hitherto reserved for themselves, with ordinary tenants. The new municipal law has declined to interfere with overcrowding except when epidemic diseases occur. All these considerations are clearly opposed to an extension of building in Bombay. But if for private reasons people of means should be willing to build houses for rich or poor, the Elphinstone estate is the very last place which they would select. While unexceptionable building sites in situations open to the west are freely offered at rupees two per square yard, less desirable sites on the Elphinstone estate can only be secured at twenty times that amount, and with stringent conditions annexed. The capitalists of Bombay must be as mad as the writer in the Indian Economist to entertain his proposal for a single instant. If the native dealers can be induced to buy land on the Elphinstone property for trade purposes, dwellings may come to be erected having upper storied household accommodation, but the purchase of land on the Elphinstone property for native dwellings alone is an utter absurdity, and of the truth of this we are willing to be judged by the opinion of W. Nicol & Co., the founders of the estate.

The Elphinstone land estate is a drag upon the Port Trust, an incubus upon the trade of Bombay, and the purchasers should be ashamed of themselves. When nearly two millions of public money were thrown into the lap of the Bombay and Aberdeen shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, though par value may in one sense have been given for the property of the Company, it is notorious that much more than par value was in reality distributed to numbers of very needy men. With the "par value" which they received they set about releasing themselves from very heavy liabilities, paying their creditors from two to eight annas in the rupee, and more of them buying up property at a fabulously low rate. It was the ready money, the so called "par value," that enabled the fortunate Elphinstone shareholders to do this. And now the public have become possessed of a vast land estate that nobody wants and that nobody will buy. Well may economic writers scratch their pates and offer the sanitary suggestion that the people of Bombay should buy back the land estate and build dwelling houses upon it. If the Elphinstone shareholders could be re-assembled and asked to invest their capital in such a scheme, we should have not the slightest objection to offer, but to tell a rational public again to put its nose into the fire of the Elphinstone land estate is really too bad even for these days of arrant humbug when starch does duty for honesty and cast iron anvils are sold in the market.

But the Elphinstone land estate may be sold and with the chances of securing a profit in the end—if only the Port Trust goes the proper way about it. It is purely a native question, and although the Gazette is not a native paper, we are prepared to solve the question when the Trust gives it up and declares itself beaten.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

The Great Eastern has arrived at Queenstown, but has failed to repair the cable of 1865.

An Admiralty despatch, dated 20th August, states that the town of Vamah has been destroyed for treacherously firing on an exploring party, of whom several were wounded, and Commodore Commorell severely so.

Dissensions have occurred at Carthagena in consequence of the scarcity of provisions.

107 deaths occurred at Paris from cholera during last week.

The Germans evacuated Verdun on Saturday last. There was great rejoicing of the inhabitants, but no disturbances took place.

LONDON, 13TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady.
Fair Dhollera 6d.
Exchange on Bombay ... 1s. 10¼d.
„ Calcutta ... 1s. 10¾d.
Oriental Bank Shares ... £44 10s.
Chartered „ „ ... £14 10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares ... £23.
Hongkong and Shanghai ... £43.
Bar Silver 59½—demand for Russia.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ... 97¼.
4½ do. do. ... 99.
5½ do. do. ... 103½.
Total Coin in Bank of France ... £28,000,000.
Total Notes in Circulation ... £115,000,000.
Consols for account ... 92⅝.
The s.s. Derby passed through the Suez Canal, homeward bound, from Bombay.
Departure—Cells.

A CORRECTED list of applicants for examination by the Finance Committee has been issued. The total for all India is forty-nine, with Moulvee Abdool Latif and two others who are mentioned as selected.

THE Lahore paper is informed that the divorce suit of Adley v Adley and Campion, which is fixed for hearing on the 17th proximo, will come on after all at Lahore, before Mr. Justice Wilkinson, who will after disposing of it proceed to take up his appointment at Rangoon.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Holloway, sitting on the bench of the Madras High Court one day last week, several times directed the learned counsel pleading before him to use the expression "I submit, my Lord," instead of "I think, my Lord," or "I don't doubt, my Lord." Amusement is said to have been created in Court by the admonition.

WE read that some traders taking a quantity of lime from Peshawur to Cabool were, on approaching the Khyber Pass, robbed by the Khyberees, who sent them as prisoners to Terah. Their captors say that unless their people will send Rs. 1,000 for their ransom, they will detain and keep them as slaves.

A CONTEMPORARY believes that Mr. Hogg possessed authority as Postmaster General to open any letter passing through the Post Office which he believed would lead to the detection of crime. "All that he has to do now, if called to account, is to prove that he did the act without malice, and with due regard to the conscientious performance of his duty to Government and to the public."

OUR correspondent at Simla informs us that the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis, accompanied by Mr. C. H. Crosthwaite were to arrive at Simla on Monday last, the 15th, when the business of the Committee on the North-West Provinces Revenue and Rent Bills was to commence. Mr. Crosthwaite was to be employed in furnishing information on various points raised by the Committee.

THE Indian Public Opinion:—Our Cabul correspondent informs us that the Ameer has built a fort for the purpose of having his troops and magazine located there on the site where the British troops had formerly encamped. He intends building several barracks and bungalows in the fort, and has sent a well experienced mason to Peshawur to take the plans of the bungalows of the Commissioner and General.

SOME definite announcements about the Viceroy's movements have at length been made. His Lordship starts for Chini with Miss Baring on the 22nd, and returns to Simla in time to dispose of arrears of business before leaving for the Agra durbar. Afterwards, when the meetings of the Legislative Council at Calcutta are ended, His Lordship will visit Madras, accompanied by Mr. Aitchison and Captain Henderson, the other members of the Government remaining in Calcutta.

IT seems that even in the matter of physical weakness there are Baboos and Baboos One writes to the Indian Mirror to ask—"What are the best hours for the gymnastic exercises? and what are the best mode and apparatus suitable for the use of an individual in continuing his daily exercises?" The object of these queries, we are told, is that, "by means of suitable exercises an individual in the mofussil, where there is no encouragement or proper arrangement for bodily exercises, can preserve his health and strength: for want of which several young men are, I believe you are not unaware, turned useless as being weak, and wanting in energy and physical hardihood."

AN official news report from Aden, from the 29th August to 3rd September, says—"The Dalhousie returned from Bunder Moorayah on the 1st September, to which place she had sailed to rescue the crews of the s. s. Singapore and Quangchow, wrecked in the vicinity of Cape Guardafui. The Dalhousie brought back thirty-four survivors from the Singapore. Sixteen hands had perished, including the captain and all officers except the third and fourth engineers. Three of the crew of the Quangchow, who refused to leave the ship when abandoned by her captain, were also brought to Aden. The survivors of the Singapore and those left in the Quangchow were kindly treated and protected by the natives of the Myjertyn tribes, although they did not hesitate to plunder the cargo of the wrecked ships. It is thought that the Quangchow might have been saved if she had not been so hastily deserted, as she remained standing and little injured from about the 8th to 19th August. It was not so with the Singapore, which was completely broken up in three or four hours."

THE skirmish with the Moplah rioters is thus described:—"Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, the Head Assistant Collector at Palghaut, was on the spot very shortly after the murder was committed, and as he found that the culprits were not men who would give themselves up into the hands of justice without a severe contest, and as the police in the place were rather weak to face the culprits, he immediately sent for the European troops (a detachment of the 43rd) stationed at Malliapooram, a distance of about twelve miles from Vellavanad. The detachment shortly after arrived, when Mr. Winterbotham ordered the police to arrest the delinquents, who were all the while occupying the house of one of the murdered men. Resistance was offered when the police approached, and Mr. Winterbotham consequently ordered the police back and the European troops advanced to the house. The men then finding that resistance was useless rushed out, declaring that they would not give up without a struggle. The men were armed with knives, and with them they wounded three European soldiers, while the soldiers shot down eight and took one prisoner alive, who was wounded. The dead bodies, with the prisoner taken alive, were all brought into the jail here (Calicut), and the bodies will be burnt this evening."

THE business transacted at the Legislative Council at Simla on the 11th was not so heavy as usual, there being only two motions on the notice paper. In addition to the usual members present were His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypoor and the Hon. Mr. Egerton from Lahore. Major-General Sir Henry Norman presented the report of the Select Committee on the Lunatic Soldiers' Property Act, which was considered by the Council, and the Bill, as amended, was subsequently passed into law. In presenting the further report of the Select Committee on the Privy Council Appeals Act, Mr. Hobhouse shortly explained the two or three alterations which the Committee proposed to make in regard to appeals to the Privy Council and the execution of decrees. With reference to the latter Mr. Hobhouse explained that it was proposed to bring Privy Council decrees within the Statute of Limitation, as it was only reasonable that a decree of this kind should be subject to the same law as all other decrees. A draft of the Bill as amended is to be submitted to the Judicial Committee in England before it is passed into law. The Maharaja of Jeypoor was appointed, on the motion of Mr. Hobhouse, a member of the Committee, which before this has reassembled at Simla to discuss the details of the North-West Provinces Revenue and Rent Bills.

THE Indian Mirror, which till now has refrained from commenting on the case of the suspended Bengalee civilian, at length delivers its opinion. The point of the article is contained in the following passage:—"He is clearly guilty of a dereliction of duty, of carelessness, of indolent reliance upon the subordinate amlah, and of that indifference to truth which makes one sign a solemn declaration prepared by others, and of that perverseness which far from repenting or recanting when an error is pointed out, seeks self-justification. And for these offences, tolerable elsewhere, but too grave to be overlooked in one occupying the position of an assistant magistrate, Baboo Surendranath should, we think, be subjected to some kind of punishment. To take no notice of his conduct would be unjust and detrimental to the interests of the service and of the country at large. But to inflict upon him the penalty of dismissal for an offence which in no way deserves so severe a punishment, would be no less an act of outrageous injustice. We sincerely hope and trust that the Government, instead of dismissing him from the service, will dispense such wholesome punitive justice as may give the unfortunate Baboo a fair chance of amendment, and enable him to rise again in public estimation." This Asiatic indifference to falsehood is the fault in what seems to be a judicious and is certainly a temperate article.

WE quote the Englishman:—"We understand that great indignation is felt by the Professors and other graded officers of the Bengal Education Service at the recent appointment of another Civilian to one of the prizes of the Department. The injustice thus done to the great majority of Educational officers is felt by them more keenly, from the fact that a memorial to Lord Northbrook, signed by every European officer in the service except two, and asking for the redress of an exactly similar grievance, is believed to be at this moment under the consideration of His Excellency. We believe that the memorial of the Professors cites two distinct orders of two several Secretaries of State—Lord Stanley and Lord Halifax—prohibiting the employment of Civilians in Educational appointments except under extraordinary circumstances. The Educational Department seem to be the greatest sufferers from the growing disposition of Government to fit the appointment to the individual rather than the individual to the appointment How often in our own presidency has a civil servant or a military officer been ruthlessly placed in an appointment in supersession of gentlemen whose only hope of promotion was cut off by the act. The Civil Service is by its covenant in possession of half the coveted appointments in the country, and it betrays nothing short of weakness in the supreme power to give over to its voracity those prizes also which are in all fairness the hope and expectation of another class of servants. But, besides removing every inducement to efficiency except the bare salary, this system of supersession cannot but tell with injurious effect on the Educational Department itself. It is a pure fallacy, begotten of necessity, to suppose that efficiency in education, is not, as in all other work, the result of experience. Generally speaking, the right man for a vacancy in any department is the man in the appointment next below it. If he is not he should not be where he is. But to bring in an entire outsider and put him over the heads of men who have been familiar with the whole organisation of the department for years, must, in common reason, be attended with the same result as would be expected to follow the transfer of Mr. Chatfield to the charge of a diocese or the command of a division.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

A SERIOUS accident occurred here last Sunday. A young Parsee loaded his gun in a Parsee gentleman's shop, intending to go out for pigeon-shooting. He laid the gun down, when another Parsee lad went to have a look at it. He told him to take care, as it was loaded. The boy tried to lift it with his left hand, but as could not, he put his right hand on the muzzle of gun, and while lifting it thus, the gun went off, blew his hand to pieces, with such violence, that portions of his flesh stuck to the ceiling of the shop. Some of the shots struck him about the face, but they have been extracted by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. McDougal, who also amputated the unfortunate young man's arm a little below the elbow. He is lying in a precarious condition in the Civil Hospital. His friend who had loaded the gun escaped very narrowly, his jacket about the shoulder being singed.

Great inconvenience is caused to the public by the passenger train running every alternate day. Two or three carriages ought to be attached to the goods train on the day that the passenger train does not run. Formerly people could travel by the goods train on payment of double fares, but now one must go and get the permission of the Deputy Agent to go by the goods train. This is very troublesome to business men who may have to go at a moment's notice by rail. It is therefore to be hoped that the Railway Company will remedy this evil by running a mixed train on the day that the fast train does not run, or at least attach a couple of carriages and allow people to avail themselves of the same without any special sanction.

Most of the Jacobabadites have left us for Jacobabad; so the place is getting quite dull again for want of any amusements or sport, of which we had a great deal when we had the good folks from Upper and Central Sind amongst us.

Colonel Dunsterville has gone on a short sea-voyage towards Gwadur in the Telegraph steamer Amberwitch. He will return in about a week and proceed to Shikarpoor to take charge of his appointment as Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpoor. The Colonel has been in Kurrachee on leave nearly for the last three months.

The steamer with the mails arrived this morning from Bombay.

Rain is still keeping off. Weather tolerably cool.

BOMBAY.

A LIBRARY AT PETLAD.—A public library was opened at Petlad on the 9th of this month.

MAMLUTDAR OF SUCHEEN.—Mr. Pestonjee Burjorjee has been appointed Mamlutdar of Sucheen.

THE Civilians' Ball at Poona takes place on Thursday, the 25th instant, in the Council Hall.

THE Scotch Church at Kurrachee was to be re-opened under the Rev. Mr. Hogarth on Sunday last.

RAIN AT SURAT.—The total fall of rain registered at Surat up to Saturday amounted to 46 inches and 84 cents.

LIEUTENANT HUTCHINSON POSNETT, 1st Foot, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

THE HON. MR. TUCKER.—This gentleman is expected to arrive in Bombay about the 12th November next.

THE whole of the gentlemen of the Special Jury will not be required to attend the High Court this morning.

WE learn that some miscreant put two large stones on the line of rail between Barsee and Sholapoor, on Saturday last.

MR. NANA MOROJEE.—This gentleman assumed charge of his office as Acting Third Magistrate of Police yesterday.

THE proceeds of the Amateur Concert given at Poona on Saturday evening have added about Rs. 500 to the Poona Benevolent Fund.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT AHMEDABAD.—During the week ending the 7th inst. there were 57 births and 131 deaths registered at Ahmedabad.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were twenty-one European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

HEAD ACCOUNTANT TO THE COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—Mr. Nusserwanjee Coyajee, head accountant to the Collector of Surat, now on leave, has tendered the resignation of his office.

COLONEL E. MARSTON, late District Superintendent of Police at Kurrachee, has been appointed second in command of H. M.'s 13th Regiment N. I., now stationed at Ahmednugger.

CASES IN THE GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—From January till August of the present year the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court disposed of 4,200 cases, implicating 6,675 prisoners.

BIGAMY.—A Hindoo woman named Gunga has been committed by Mr. Jugjeevandas Khooshaldas, full-power magistrate of Surat, to take her trial before the Sessions Court, on a charge of bigamy.

SECRETARY TO THE TOWN COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Town Council is to be held to-morrow (Wednesday) when a secretary is to be appointed for the Council. Mr. Barrow is at present acting as secretary.

LIBRARY AT BHOSAWUL.—Through the exertions of Mr. Cassinath Mahadeo, mamlutdar of Bhosawul, and others, a library is shortly to be established at that station, to be called the "Bhosawul Library."

THE RECENT BOILER EXPLOSION AT BROACH.—The prisoners concerned in the recent boiler explosion case at Broach are to be tried at the next Criminal Sessions at that station, before Mr. Birdwood, Acting Session Judge of Surat.

PERJURY.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad the other day, four native residents of Kaira were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each, on a charge of giving false evidence in a murder case.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, a man named Jairam Haridas was convicted of stealing a quantity of gunny bags, the

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property of one Jaitha Ookerda, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEIR HIGHNESSES THE CHIEF AND LADY OF JAMKUNDEE paid a visit to the Poona Convent School on Thursday last. They were shown through the whole establishment by the Lady Superior and expressed themselves delighted with all they saw.

ASSAULT.—Henry Lusk, a seaman of the ship Turkish Empire, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with assaulting Captain Whitmo[re], master of the ship. He was convicted and fined ten rupees, with the alternative of a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—George Groun and Alfred Winfield, seamen of the ship Magdala, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with absenting themselves from the ship without leave. They were adjudged guilty and sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment each.

A NATIVE MAGISTRATE IN TROUBLE.—The native second-class magistrate of Dhollera has been, according to a correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, charged by a Khoja named Mahomed Keshowjee with receiving a bribe. The case is to be tried before the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

DESERTERS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Charles Barnes and Frederick Ward, seamen of the ship British Sceptre, were charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Walker, Shipping Master, with desertion. They admitted the offence and were sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 353 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 136 were under sentences from the High Court, 176 from the Magistrates of Police, 36 from Military Courts Martial, and 5 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 270 were natives, and the remaining 83 were Europeans.

PICK-POCKETS.—A Parsee named Dinshaw Eduljee reported to the executive police the loss of a black leather purse, containing seven currency notes for Rs. 10 each, Rs. 10 in cash, two keys, and a receipt for Rs. 35, supposed to have been stolen from his pocket in the Fort Market.

THE BARODA ADMINISTRATION.—A Surat paper writes that the suggestion of the correspondent of a contemporary with reference to the Baroda question to appoint an impartial commission of inquiry is a good one and ought to commend itself to the judgment of all unbiassed men, who wish to see order and peace prevail in the territories of the Gaekwar.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Mazagon Police Office on the body of Raghoo Pandoo, who arrived here a few days ago from Malwan to see his brother, formerly a lascar in the Bombay Fire Brigade, but at present an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum. The jury upon the evidence found that the man had died from disease of the heart.

PEHLVI GRAMMAR.—Mr. Jamshedjee Peshutanjee ...ajana, a student of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Pehlvi Madrasa, has just published a review, part 1, of Dustoor Peshutanjee Byramjee's Pehlvi Grammar. The young student appears to us to have entered upon very delicate ground, for he impeaches *en bloc* the accuracy of the Dustoor's conclusions and theories regarding the origin of Pehlvi. The author acknowledges his obligations to "a learned Orientalist," who has rendered him great assistance in preparing the review.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday an inquest was held at the Falkland Road Dhurumsalla to investigate the cause of death of a Parsee named Burjorjee Fuckeerjee. It appeared that the man in charge of the Dhurumsalla found the deceased lying in the verandah, breathing slightly, and tried to awake him. He became alarmed and sent a police sepoy on duty there for a buggy to convey the man to the Jamsetjee Hospital, but before its arrival he expired. The jury found that death was caused by disease of the heart.

THE assistant librarian of the Municipal Museum and Library, by name Pereira, accused of abstracting sundry articles from the ball-room of the Sind Club, was again placed in the dock before Mr. Gibbons, magistrate of Kurrachee, on Monday week. Mr. Darby, who appeared for the accused, called Mr. Whent, the engineer in charge of the municipal steam roller, and Joosub Abdoolla, the furniture and general dealer in camp; another witness, serving on board the steamer Amberwitch, has been summoned to give evidence, and as the vessel was not in Kurrachee, having left for the Mekran Coast, and would be away for about a fortnight, the magistrate adjourned the further hearing of the case until the steamer's arrival. Pereira, in the meantime, gave bail in the sum of Rs. 200.

THE PARSEE FOOTBALL CLUB.—A Parsee correspondent sends us an account of a match which we print as it is:—"The match Public and Private Schools (Reds) versus The Rest (Yellows) was continued on Sunday last at half-past five. The Reds, who were represented by 12, took their side near the 'Colaba Goal' under the Captainship of Banajee: while the Yellows, who mustard strongly 16, took their side near the Band Stand Goal, under the leadership of N. Mody. Notwithstanding the numerical force of the Yellows, the Reds played with such a zeal, that in 20 minutes they succeeded in making 'Two Touch Downs.' N. Mody, the undaunted Captain of the Yellows, on seeing the bravery of the Reds, uttered like Pyrrhus the following words. 'If these were my men, or if I were their Captain, we should surely conquer our enemy.' But fortune no longer smile upon the Reds. The Captain of the Yellows succeeded in making a Touch down. The ball was punted out from a great distance but missed. After half time the play went on every spiritedly, and was at last put off on account of dusk. For the Schoolmen, Banajee, A Major, Jeemi, Badashaw, Bapujee and Burjorjee played well: while N. Mody, Ariton, Nusserwanjee, Muncherahaw and Messany distinguished themselves among the Yellows. The match will be continued for the last time on Wednesday."

WE have been informed that five of the crack shots of the Poona Rifle Club intend to proceed this evening (15th, to the Bangalore Meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association, where a challenge has preceded them.—*Deccan Herald.*

WE rejoice to hear that Mr. Claude Bell, our Assistant Collector and Magistrate, has recovered from his recent illness, though it has been recommended that he should have a few days change in Bombay to enable him to shake off the illness.—*Id.*

H. M.'s 56TH REGIMENT has won the Deccan and Poona Cups at the Poona Rifle contest. They had a fierce struggle, which however resulted in victory to the Pompadours, though in an honourable defeat to their opponents. We congratulate the 56th Regiment on its brilliant successes.—*Id.*

THE results of the several experiments and trials made to test the efficiency of the Heliograph, invented by Mr. Mance, Superintendent, Government M. C. and Sub-Marine Telegraph Department, Kurrachee, have been so far satisfactory, that, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, six of the heliographs have been ordered to be made up and stored with the Field Telegraph train at Roorkee, ready for use should occasion arise. It has also been ordered that some men of the Sappers and Miners be kept constantly practised in the use of the instrument.—*Sind News.*

THE BOMBAY NORTH VERSUS SOUTH MATCH!

THE great cricketing authorities met together recently at Poona to settle the much-vexed question as to which division of the Presidency for cricketing purposes Bombay should belong to, it having been universally decided that the existing arrangement of Bombay not being asked to take part in the annual North and South Match at Poona made that match in itself a misnomer. After much discussion, and by the help of various maps and books on geography, it was agreed that by some fluke of nature Bombay somehow appears to be included by whatever imaginary line might be drawn through the Presidency as the demarcation of North and South, and the decision the meeting arrived at was that this imaginary line should be defined by the line of the G. I. P. Railway North-East branch, carred through to the Marine Lines, giving the Marine Lines, Esplanade, Fort and Colaba to the South, and the other portion of the Island to the North.

Now, inasmuch as in the above mentioned boundary line is at present contained all the bowling strength of Bombay, it was considered a very plucky thing on the part of the North to challenge these Southern champions to cricketing combat! especially in the temporary absence of that tower of strength "old Jack" Hore, who, had his beaming visage and brilliant uniform been to the fore on this occasion, might have changed the result of what was a gallantly fought battle! Great was the chaff showered upon the head of the unfortunate Northerners as to the amount of leather-hunting they would have to undergo, and when, after the rupee was spun and showed up "tails" to the Southern Captain's call, that hirsute worthy declared for first innings, the visages of the Northern party visibly lengthened. One gentleman declared that he *knew* a telegram would arrive at his office at half-past 11, but being on the spot he was not allowed to leave, while another more astute member is supposed to have kept a spy on the proceedings, and under the circumstances found himself too seedy to play! One gentleman too had to serve Her Most Gracious Majesty in the jury box, so that the Northerners had to accept of two soldier substitutes for the absentees.

About 11 o'clock the South sent in Messrs. Bond and Fouiger to a beautiful wicket, a brilliant glare, a mighty strong sun, and no breeze. The younger Moore began the bowling, and from his first over Bond scored 2.

The first ball Cameron bowled found its way to Foulger's wicket, one for two, and Boddam came in. He made a 3 to leg off the last ball of Cameron's first over, and a three drive of the first ball of the next over, and then hit a very hot one to Langley at mid off, which was taken amid great applause. Two wickets for 13 runs, and the Northerners' spirits rose high. Bond in the meantime had put together 10 by careful play, but played an off ball from Moore into his wicket (three for 20); and Baker shortly after succumbed to a curly one from Cameron. Four wickets for 26 runs. This rapid decline was checked however by Thornhill and Waudby, who kept playing off the rather loose bowling on both sides unmercifully. Cameron changed ends and Lang took up the ball in Moore's stead. This change had the desired effect of causing Thornhill's departure for a well played 18, including one four, two threes, one two, and singles. Murray followed, and he with the bearded Prophet fulfilled the threats of leather-hunting above referred to, though it was some slight satisfaction to the field to see the latter with a violet blue countenance, similar to that depicted on the features of football players by the Rommany Rye, leaning in a doubled-up fashion on his bat, and exclaiming in weak accents, "Oh, this plays the deuce with my liver!" However, he and his liver stuck to it, and after big hits in all directions he sent a catch to Cameron at long-off, and retired for 35, composed chiefly of a five to square leg, a four over the bowler's head, two threes, and three twos. Murray could not live long without his partner, and shortly afterwards confided a ball of Riggs, who had taken Cameron's place, into Lang's hands at point, and retired 14, put together in his usual style. Major Gayer and Read kept the field going, the former's steady play reminding us of the professional's remark who after bowling for half an hour at the wicket of a known sticker, with 1s. on the fall of the stumps threw down the ball in disgust saying, "No, no. Captain, might as well bowl against a sanguinary wall!!" However, Read gave way to Lang, and Hatch followed suit. The great Nicol of Rugby celebrity allowed one of Moore's to pass him, and the gallant Major carried out his bat for a painstaking 20, comprised of 11 singles, a two, a three, and a four. Total of the innings 134, time 1-15, Northerners looking something like boiled lobsters about their faces, but in excellent humour with themselves at the unexpectedly small total of their adversaries' score.

After the usual interval the North sent in Cameron and Gunner Dickett (substitute) to the bowling of Boddam and Murray. The second ball of Boddam's first over Cameron cut for 2, and the next for a single, and then Boddam bowled his first wide for the season! Runs came slowly but steadily till the telegraph showed 30 up, when Dickett was caught at 3rd man by Gayer. One wicket for 31 runs. J. Moore followed, but soon lost Cameron's company through the latter hitting widely at a good length ball of Boddam's. Cameron's score was 23, comprised chiefly of a five to square leg, two threes, and two twos. Two wickets for 31. Lang came next, but Boddam was not to be denied, and Moore had to retire caught and bowled for 3. T. H. Moore succeeded his brother, but Baker had him at the wicket off Read's slow-round, when he had made only 1. Three wickets for 34. Lushington then went in, and with Lang brought the score up to 43, when the latter was bowled by Boddam for a hard hit 10, only 1 single being in his tally. Langley followed, but was too eager, and the Artilleryman got him out for a duck! Five for 59. Lushington meanwhile was playing in excellent form, and saw all the remainder of the Northern team disposed of, carrying out his bat for 26, the principal hits being one 4 to leg and six twos. He gave a chance of stumping him to Baker before he had scored, but the Southern wicket-keeper thought that as Lushington had had very little practice for some time it would be a pity to deprive him thus early the chance of distinguishing himself! 87 was the total of the innings, or 47 behind. Some eager partisans of the South in the tent were certain that the North would not save their innings, and the result grievously disappointed one noble Captain, an enthusiastic *looker on* at the game, and a magnificent all round—scorer!

It was now nearly 5 o'clock, and but an hour of daylight remained. However, the North went in again, and the Southern Captain tried to imitate the feat of the "Great Village Daisy Cutter," celebrated in the letters of the Poona correspondent of the *Gazette*. Suffice it to say, however, that after 22 runs had been scored from three overs, the Bombay Daisy Cutter gave way to a young and rising bowler of the slow-round species. Lang was on the spot on the other side and disposed of Messrs. Gayer, Foulger, and Boddam, all for small scores, while Rigg bowled Hatch for 3, and Baker run himself out for 38, his wind having already departed in hitting the Daisy Cutter's all over the field. Waudby and Murray were not out with 5 and 16 respectively.

Thus ended a very pleasant day, and the North are yet in hopes of retrieving their laurels. Boddam's bowling towards the latter part of the Northern innings was telling, he being credited with 9 wickets. The following is the score:—

NORTHERN DIVISION.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lt Bond, b J Moore	10		
Lt Foulger, b Cameron	0	b W Lang	1
Lt Boddam, c Langley, b J Moore	6	b W Lang	5
W A Baker, Esq., b Cameron	3	run out	38
Capt Thornhill, b W Lang	18	b W Lang	6
Capt Waudby, c Cameron, b W Lang	35	not out	5
R Murray, Esq., c W Lang, b M Rigg	14	not out	16
Maj Gayer, not out	20	b W Lang	1
H Read, Esq., b W Lang	10		
W S Hatch, Esq., b W Lang	7	b Riggs	3
J D Nicol, Esq., b J Moore	1		
Byes	1		
Wide Balls	9		4
Total	134	Total	79

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

1st Innings.	
Gunner Dickett, c Gayer, b Boddam	4
C Cameron, Esq., b Boddam	23
J Moore, Esq., c and b Boddam	3
W Lang, Esq., b Boddam	10
T Moore, Esq., c Baker, b Read	1
J Lushington, Esq., not out	26
C Langley, Esq., b Boddam	0
A McHinch, Esq., b Boddam	2
M Rigg, Esq., b Boddam	3
Gunner Ford, b Boddam	3
A Moorehouse, Esq., b Boddam	0
Byes	8
Wide Balls	4
Total	87

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. MULA, 458 tons, Captain W. Morrison, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Cochin (September 9th) with general cargo and thirty-seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain F. Cotton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with a cargo of 282 bags grain, 32 packages indigo, 8 packages Sind work, 396 bales wool, 2 packages ivory, 206 bags seeds, 3 bales gunnies, 26 dubbers ghee, and 162 packages cotton and wool, for transhipment for different ports. She brought the following passengers:—Colonel Marston and three servants, and eight deck passengers.

HIGH COURT.—16TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

489-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jewa Kesoredas v The Secretary of State in Council—Mr C Pelle (Part heard).
850-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Narayen Crushna Laud v Ramrutton Sukharam—Dallas and Lynch (Part heard.)
656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Limited, v The Colaba Press Company—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
1081-67—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another v Muthoora, wife of Bhoga Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

570-73—Dallas and Lynch—Gunesh Mahadoo Shanay v Jugjeevun Hemjee.

FOR INVESTIGATION.

Dr. Dallas—Fatimabai widow v Cassum Abdool Gunney.

SHORT CAUSES.

332-73—Dr. Dallas—Janeebhai widow v Hajrabai widow—In person.
391-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Kessowjee Naik v. Alfred Preston.
402-73—Jefferson and Payne—Heerjee Khimjee and another v Cheny Meera Mohideen.
527-73—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Veerjee Jairam v Vullubdass Jaitha and another.
577-73—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Thucker Mohunjee Nanjee v Thucker Canjee Pragjee.
580-73—In person—Nurrotumdas Cooberdas v Meya Shaik Essoof Shaboodin and others.
599-73—Dallas and Lynch—Dinshaw Bhikhajee Khan and another v Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy.
603-73—Chalk and Turner—Sewram Khoosalchund v Ruttonjee Sounderjee and Co.
604-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ramchunder Mega and others v Gunput Bachola—M H Khan.
609-73—In person—Vunna Dolla and another v Venayeckrao Hurrychund.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament of Kalidas Shamjee, deceased—Radhabai, widow—M. H. Khan—Part heard.

In the matter of the last will and testament of and codicil of Paulo Domingos, late of Bombay, Portuguese, deceased, Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Caitano de Mello, Peter Antonio Rowe, and David Lopes v Rosa Maria Domingos—Dallas and Lynch.

POONA REGATTA AND RACE OF THE SERVICE FOURS.

THE Poona Boat Club has under able management and the most generous support acquired a reputation which the world will consider second to none. Every evening from the commencement of the rains until the Regatta, with calm waters and an open sky, parties of ladies might be seen accompanied by escorts of gallant oarsmen, who considered their task light under the smiles and address of the fair cargoes they bore. The flow of the stream and the easy swing of the boat as it passes over the water seem to excite their sweet souls, and the ear is charmed in the twilight at the sounds of mirth and laughter, and music light and gay. Whether this merriment, which always strikes one as being more powerful on the return voyage, is excited by the soda-water—don't let me mention anything more exhilarating—which pass their dear lips at that distinguished establishment which forms the centre of attraction on the Kirkee side, is a question I have some doubts about and regarding which I am open to conviction; but seeing the effect—whatever its cause—is so entertaining, I would seek, nay I would implore, the captivating creatures for evermore to pass life on that rippling wave.

But besides these gay and festive crews the river has also been the scene of more serious and important occupation. Men prepared to support the honour of the services to which they belong have been undergoing training in the usual way, under the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Chatfield, who never remitted his labours, and whose voice might on any evening have been heard counselling his crew to "hold your back straight, bow"—"don't dip your oar so deep, No. 2, only cover the blade,"—"don't hang so confoundedly, No. 3, at the end of your stroke"—"steady"—"immediately the oar touches the water pull the stroke swiftly through—don't jerk"—"slow on the feather," &c.

Alas, how vain has the result of the Regatta shown all these laborious coachings to have been—the trained crews, the two Civilian crews licked, utterly licked by Military crews who scarcely once pulled together;—for the Uncovenanted Civilian crew there is, I believe, a sufficient excuse, their best oar having had fever on him at the time and some days previously; but regarding the Civil Service boat what shall we say? They ought to put their heads in a bag, it strikes me, and keep them there. Poor Chatfield, your noble exertions and self-denial have been thrown to the four winds of heaven and miserably repaid. To sustain yourself in this awful affliction I trust and I have no doubt you did exercise your late authority and relieved your disgusted feelings by slanging them all round in language the most forcible and reproachful that the heart of man could conceive or his mouth utter—they thoroughly deserved it, every inch of it. The first and second heats of the Service Fours—which consisted of the Covenanted Civilian boat, the Uncovenanted boat, the British Military boat, and the 68th L. I. boat—occurred last Wednesday—distance 1 mile.

The British Military boat beat the Uncovenanted boat by about five lengths, and the 68th L. I. boat defeated the Covenanted boat by about 1½ lengths.

The final heat was won by the British Military They pulled in first-rate style—MacPherson (stroke) and Tinckler (No. 3) using the power of their arms and form like good men and true. Tollemache, the stroke of the 68th boat, pulled with his usual steady powerful stroke, but luck was against him, and they were eventually defeated by two lengths. This ended the event of the Regatta, which excites most interest. The other races passed off successfully. The weather was most propitious, and the attendance indicated the pleasure these races afford. A. Z.

WE take the following account of the second day's races from the *Deccan Herald*:—

Garden Reach looked if possible more lovely on Friday than on the first day of the Regatta; and it was possible, for there was a larger gathering of fair faces and bright eyes—and who can deny that each additional pair of *such* eyes adds beauty to the scene. The sun shone brightly, and at first it was rather warm, but as the shades of evening fell, the heat vanished and left nothing to be desired.

The first race was the deciding heat for the Civilian Challenge Cup. The winners in the first and second heats on Wednesday being now pitted against each other—viz:—

BRITISH MILITARY.		68TH L. I.	
1 Henn	9-7	1 Burton	10-0
2 Orpen	10-3	2 Marx	10-6
3 Tincler	11-13	3 Tyndall	13 0
St. Macpherson	11-10	St. Tollemache	12-5
Cox Selby	8-12	Cox. Tickel	8-7
Colors Red.		Colors Green and Red.	

Each boat had their partisans, but the 68th L. I. from the way in which they disposed of their opponents on Wednesday were slightly the favourites. But fortune on this occasion did not smile on them, and the Cup becomes for a time the property of the British Military Crew—who won by several lengths.

2ND RACE.—*1st Senior Pairs.*

1 Palliser	10-3	1 Fletcher	11-0
St. Joyner	10-5	Horsley	11-10
Colors Black and Canary		Colors Blue.	

The heavy weights won in good form without much difficulty.

3rd RACE.—*3rd Heat Junior Pairs.*

1 Tyndal	13-0	1 Barton	10-0
St. Woodland	11-0	St. Marx	10-9
Cox. Tickell		Cox. Spencer	8-5
Colors Green and Red		Colors Red and Green	

This race deviated slightly from the entries on the *correct card*, the arrangement now made being found more convenient than that originally intended. Tickell was the Cox. of the winning boat, this race being won easily.

4TH RACE.—*4th Heat Junior Pairs.*

1 Hughes	9-12	1 Henn	9-7
St. Acworth	11-6	St. Orpen	10-3
Cox. Ebden	8-3	Cox. Selby	8-12
Colors red and Black		Colors Red	

This was the best race of the day and caused great excitement. The boats were almost exactly in a line as they passed the platform, and there were loud cries of "Well rowed, Acworth;" "Well done, Orpen;" "Go it, Hughes;" "Keep it up, Henn." The Kirkee boat just managed to draw a little ahead, and won a very fine race.

For the last race, Lady Coxswains put in an appearance, and of course there was increased excitement. The following are the crews:—

5TH RACE.—*Second Heat Scratch Fours.*

1. Owen	1. Girdlestone.	1. Stanley
2. Marshall	2. Martin.	2. Hamilton
3. Whiting	3. Woodland.	3. Tyndall
4. Spence	St. Goodfellow	St. Acworth.
Cox. Mrs. Hutchinson	Cox. Miss Burrows	Cox. Miss Candy.

This also was a well contested race, the boats coming past the tents in close order; eventually Acworth's crew won by a length and a half. Goodfellow's boat followed some three lengths ahead of Spence.

To-day will be the last day of the Regatta, and the from the River to the Race-course.

THE FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following case was tried before Mr. Justice Marriott and a Special Jury:—

MURDER.

Francis Simon Souza was indicted for having on the 18th of July last murdered Santana Rodrigues.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Inverarity prosecuted, and Mr. C. M. Cursetjee defended the prisoner.

After the Advocate-General had shortly stated the facts of the case to the jury, the following evidence was taken:—

Mr. Wilcox, C. E., was called to prove the plan of the bakery, &c., made by him, after which it was put in evidence—two copies being handed to the jury.

Victorine DeSouza was then called. He said—I am a writer employed in J. M. Dias's Bakery in Old Hunooman Lane. Prisoner was employed in the bakery for twelve years. He was dismissed from his employment on the 15th of July. After his dismissal he continued to come to the bakery. I saw him there on the 18th of July at about half-past six o'clock p.m. He was sitting on the bench furtherest from the cook-room, into which the prisoner went shortly afterwards. From the cook-room there is a staircase leading up to a room above it. That room is used as a lumber-room. Prisoner was absent altogether three or four minutes. The deceased, Santana Rodrigues, was lying asleep on a bench in the bakery. I was sitting on a box between the staircase and the door. Francis Xavier Lima, a boy, was also there. He was standing near me. When the prisoner came out of the cook-room I saw him strike Santana Rodrigues. Prisoner then rushed at me, put his arm round my neck, and stabbed me in the left arm and in the chest. I did not see what it was he struck me with. There was a light there and I saw the prisoner distinctly. I bled from the wounds which he gave me. I heard the boy call out "I am struck." The two DeSouzas came in and we secured the prisoner. I was taken to hospital, and there remained until my wounds were healed.

Francis Xavier DeLima said—I am employed at Minguel Dias's Bakery. I know the prisoner by the name of Francis. I remember the 18th of July last. Prisoner had been dismissed two or three days before that because he used to get drunk and quarrel. I was in the bakery, that evening. I first saw the prisoner as he was rushing into the bakery from the cookroom. He struck Santana Rodrigues, who was lying on a bench, in the stomach. I did not see what he had in his hand. There were two lights in the room. The deceased went up to the light on the table to see where he was struck. I saw blood flowing from him. He left the room and went out at the door near the well. I saw the prisoner strike the last witness a blow in the chest. Prisoner struck me on my back as I was trying to escape from the room. He attempted to strike me a second time. I seized his hand and I then saw a knife. When I seized his hand the blow which he aimed at me fell in the wall and bent the knife at the point. Prisoner was afterwards secured. We three were taken to the hospital, and I afterwards saw the dead body of Santana Rodrigues there.

Francis DeSouza said—On the evening of the 19th he was on the second floor of the house with Camillo Dias. The prisoner came up there to ask permission to stay on the premises that night, saying that he would leave in the morning. Dias took no notice of him, and witness told him to go down. About five minutes after he heard some one cry out downstairs. He went down and saw Victorine DeSouza and the prisoner struggling together. After some difficulty witness knocked the prisoner down and held him. He attempted to raise the hand in which he had the knife, but witness held it hard, and it was bent in the struggle. He afterwards took it from him, and the prisoner was tied and secured.

Witness in answer to prisoner's counsel said that from the 1st of July the prisoner commenced to drink, and on the 15th he was dismissed as he did no work. Before that period prisoner was a steady man.

Mr. Dosabhy Framjee, acting Second Magistrate of Police, was called and spoke to having taken the dying deposition of Santana Rodrigues at 10 o'clock on the night of the 18th of July. (The deposition was afterwards put in and read to the jury.)

Several other witnesses were called, who corroborated the foregoing evidence.

The Advocate-General applied for leave to amend the indictment, as several different names had been given to prisoner by the witnesses, but all identified him as the man who struck the blow. He proposed to amend the indictment by adding these different names as aliases.

Mr. Cursetjee objected to the application. His Lordship, however, allowed the amendments to be made.

Mr. Cursetjee then addressed the jury. He said that his defence was that when the prisoner committed the act he was not in his proper senses and was not responsible for his actions. They had seen that a short time before the occurrence he had contracted the vicious habit of taking a great deal too much drink. And although the witnesses had endeavoured to deny that on the day in question he was not under the influence of drink, he thought that there could be no doubt whatever that he was so. He cited cases in which the plea of intoxication had been allowed, and it was in their power to return a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The remarkable fact about the case was the entire absence of any motive. Had there been one, prisoner would have gone more deliberately to work.

His Lordship in summing up, said that even were the prisoner under the influence of liquor at the time, that did not relieve him from responsibility for the act committed. He read over the principal portions of the evidence to the jury, and told them if they were of opinion that the act of the prisoner was culpable homicide not amounting to murder they would find accordingly, otherwise they would find the prisoner guilty of the capital offence.

The jury after deliberating for twenty minutes returned a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder, with a recommendation of mercy.

His Lordship in sentencing the prisoner said—You have been convicted by the jury on fair evidence of murder. It seems to me a matter of thankfulness that you have to answer for one death only. The jury have appended to their verdict a recommendation of mercy. I shall give effect to that recommendation by not passing the extreme sentence of the law upon you. The sentence passed upon you is, that you be transported for the term of your natural life.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CONTINUATION OF BURIALS BILL DISCUSSION

THE Hon. Mr. Narayen read the motions of which he had given notice regarding section one, and which were as follow:—

That the words "or if such owner or person fail to register the same within such period then" be inserted between the words "same" and "by," occurring in lines 19 and 20 of Section I.

That the words "after the expiration of the same term," occurring in lines 21 and 22 of Section I., be omitted, and the following words inserted in their stead:—"After the registration as aforesaid of such burial-ground, burning-ground, or place for the exposure of the dead."

That the words "except as provided in the Section next following" be inserted between the words "term" and "wilfully," occurring in lines 22 and 23 of Section I.

After a brief discussion, His Excellency the President suggested certain alterations, and finally the section was submitted in the following shape by the Hon. the Advocate-General:—

"The Collector of a district or other officer specially appointed by Government for the purposes of this Act may, if he think fit, cause a survey and measurement to be made of any burial ground or burning ground or other place for the burial or burning of the dead, and every place for the exposure of the dead, existing at the time this Act shall have come into operation, as hereinafter provided, shall, within three months after this Act shall have come into operation, be registered by the owner or the person having the control thereof, or if there be no owner or person authorized to control the same, or if such owner fail to register the same within such period, by order of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid in a book to be kept by him for the purpose; and whoever after the registration as aforesaid of such burial ground, burning ground, or place for the exposure of the dead, buries, burns, or exposes, or causes, or procures, or suffers to be buried, burned, or exposed any corpse in or on any ground other than such registered burial or burning ground or place for the exposure of the dead, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100 for each offence."

The Hon. Mr. Narayen remarked that the effect of these amendments would be good for this reason, that in the case of places of burial or exposure belonging to private individuals, if these persons neglected to register, the Collector would be able to do so, and thus private rights would not suffer.

The section was then passed as amended.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen's next motion was considered—"That the following proviso be added to section 2:—Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to apply to the case of any person who by reason of his belonging to a religious order is entitled to be buried in a sanctified place."

The Hon. the Advocate-General asked if the first part of the section as it stood was meant to apply to temples, mosques, or agiaries. He did not think it was, but nevertheless the words used gave some reason for the Hon. Mr. Narayen introducing his amendment.

His Excellency the President said he thought it was only Christian places of worship that were intended to be referred to.

It was then agreed to place the word "Christian" before "worship" in the 7th line, and to add in line 26 "such special sanction or" before "licence." The Hon. Mr. Narayen withdrew his amendment.

Section No. 2 was then passed.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen brought forward his next motion—"That the words 'if after such inquiry as may be deemed necessary it shall appear to Government that,' occurring in lines 1 to 4 of section 3, be omitted, and the word 'whenever' substituted." His reason was that already the Supreme Legislature recognised the right of private individuals to be heard in matters concerning them, but as the section now stood nobody had any guarantee that the people would be consulted at all by Government. His amendment bore reference to the amendment which he intended to move next.

His Excellency the President concurred that the words objected to by the Hon. Mr. Narayen were vague.

After some conversation the words from the beginning of the section to "that" in the 4th line were struck out and the following substituted, "Whenever it shall appear to the Collector or other officer as aforesaid."

The Hon. Mr. Narayen moved his next amendment, which is as follows:—

That the following proviso be added to Section 3 after the word "relates," occurring in line 21:—

"Provided that such notification shall not be issued in towns, villages, or suburbs, in which Act XXVI. of 1850 has not been introduced, unless the Collector or other officer as aforesaid shall have previously issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, or to the class or community who use such place, ground, church, or place of worship for the purposes aforesaid, notifying that it is intended to prohibit such use of the same, and calling upon them to attend at a place and upon a day specified, to show cause why the order of prohibition as aforesaid should not be made, and shall have heard the cause shown by the parties concerned or their representatives, and shall have transmitted the record of his proceedings with his opinion thereon to Government, and that in the case of towns, villages, or suburbs, in which Act XXVI. of 1850 has been introduced, such notification shall not be issued without the concurrence of the Municipal Commissioners of such town, village, or suburb."

The Hon. Advocate-General suggested that it would be better if the following words were inserted after "thereto" in line 17:—"the Collector or other officer as aforesaid shall issue a proclamation to the class or community who use such burial or burning ground or place used for the burial or burning or exposure of the dead, notifying that it is intended to prohibit such use of the same, and calling upon them to attend before him at a place and upon a day specified to show cause why the order of prohibition as aforesaid should not be made, and after hearing the cause shown by the parties concerned or their representatives the Collector or other officer as aforesaid shall transmit the record of his proceedings to Government, and it shall thereupon be lawful for Government," &c.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen had no objection to this amendment and withdrew his own.

"Christian" was substituted for "public" in line 11 and placed before "worship" in line 23. The section was then passed.

"Of publication" was omitted in line 3 of fourth section; "wilfully" in line 7; "Christian" inserted before "worship" in line 9; "three" substituted for "six," "not exceeding 200 rupees" added after "fine," and "with" struck out between "or" and "both"—all in line 13. Section 4 was then passed.

Sections 5, 6, and 7 were passed without amendment.

Between "the" and "registration," in line 5 of section eight, "survey" was inserted.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy proposed that to the end of the first paragraph of the section the following words should be added:—"Provided that a draft of all such rules, alterations, and additions shall be first published in the *Government Gazette* for general information, and the Governor in Council may, after hearing such representations as may be made with regard thereto one month after the publication of such draft rules, settle the terms in which such rules shall be published."

The amendment was agreed to.

In the first line of the second paragraph "such" was deleted, and in the second line "when finally determined upon by Government" was inserted before "shall."

The section was then agreed to.

On the suggestion of His Excellency the President the following section was added to the Bill as section 9:—

9. And whereas, it is required by the religious tenets and customs of certain sections of the community that certain members of the same shall be buried within the precincts of their dwelling houses, or places of worship, and it is necessary to protect the public from any evil consequences arising from such burials, it is hereby enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, by rules to be published in the *Government Gazette*, to declare in what cases such burials shall be permitted, at what depth and in what description of grave any such person shall be buried. And if any such person shall be buried otherwise than in conformity with such rules the person conducting such burial shall be subject to imprisonment of either description not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200, or both.

This section was agreed to.

Section 10 was also agreed to.

The Bill was then declared read a third time.

THE TOLLS BILL.

Mr. Nugent presented to the Council a petition from the Bhewndy Survajanik Subha, (which caused considerable amusement by its syntax and sentiments), and another from the Poona Survajanik Subha against the Bill.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Sir,—There appears to have been a great deal of misapprehension regarding this measure. In the discussions which have taken place elsewhere, it seems to have been regarded as a new Bill, and that tolls were a new source of revenue. There is nothing new, however, in this Bill either in its principles or details, and if it had never been introduced at all the law upon the subject would be precisely the same, and tolls would still be leviable under Act VIII. of 1851 and Act XV. of 1864. Under these Acts tolls are levied throughout the Presidency, and it cannot be said now that the people are taken by surprise with this Bill, for they have been paying these tolls for a number of years without any more objections than they would have had to the payment of any other tax or impost. I myself am not prepared to approve in the abstract of tolls as a means of raising revenue. But let us remember that this is not an abstract question, but a very practical one. If these tolls are to be abandoned, as many people would seem to desire, the communications of many of the inhabitants of the Presidency would suffer very seriously. Government has only a limited sum of money placed at its disposal for public works of all descriptions, and if the tolls upon roads are struck off and that sum diminished by so much, public works must be curtailed or a fresh tax must be discovered. Tolls seem to me to have this recommendation, at all events, in their favour, that they are in force for actual services rendered, because the net proceeds must be devoted to the maintenance of the roads and bridges upon which they are collected. It has been asserted by some public writers that the object of Government in proposing this measure is to raise a large sum which is to be lavished upon public works, such as docks, &c., but as I have just observed, it would be illegal to spend any of the money upon such works. I stated, in the few remarks I made when introducing the Bill, that the sum raised from these toll bars is not sufficient to maintain the roads upon which they are situated. I said that these proceeds were about 7 lakhs per annum, while, as appeared from the Budget of the current year, the total proposed expenditure upon road-making amounts to between 13 and 14 lakhs; and this being the case, provincial and local funds will have to provide between 6 and 7 lakhs in addition to the total proceeds from tolls in order to maintain the roads. The Select Committee approved of the principle of the Bill and made some slight alterations upon the schedule, which as it stands even now contains rates which are higher than they have ever been worked up to. We retain these rates, however, in order to meet exceptional circumstances. To those who entertain great apprehensions regarding these rates I would observe that none of them are higher, while many are lower, than those which are levied elsewhere in India. I think that the local Government has shown by its actions hitherto that it has no desire to oppress people by working up to these rates. There was only one point upon which the Select Committee had any difference of opinion; that was, with reference to the toll on foot passengers not carrying loads. We have all along possessed this power, but we have never yet exercised it. Further, this Act does not make it compulsory for persons to make use of the roads, bridges, and communications in the Presidency which are to be provided. People may use them or not just as they please. We have retained the power because cases might arise, such for instance as the bridge now proposed to be erected at Surat to connect two towns, where it would be very desirable to levy the foot-passenger tax. At the same time, if a coolie does not choose to make use of that bridge he is quite at liberty to wade through the mud or pay for a boat, or waste his physical energies in going round by a ford; or even (as the Advocate-General suggested at last meeting) the coolie may swim if he prefer to save his three pies. At Nassick, a bridge is much required, and if one were built there it would be a work of great public utility, inasmuch as there is at present very great difficulty in passing from one part of the town to another. I am sure the inhabitants of Nassick would willingly pay a trifling sum for the use of a bridge, and this shows how desirable it is that Government should possess the power which this Bill contains. The cases of Nassick and Surat are only two out of many, and if you strike this power out of the Bill the result will be that many works of public utility will not be undertaken at all. In the neighbourhood of Surat there is a railway bridge over which the Railway Company have constructed a foot way which has been in existence for several years. This bridge is farmed out to a contractor, whose contract says that railway employés passing over the bridge are not to be taxed at all, while all other foot passengers shall be taxed at a rate not exceeding 4 pies per head. Last year this contract was sold for Rs. 1,650. Taking these figures, my hon. and learned friend the Advocate-General may by a very simple calculation (which I see he is now making) ascertain that at least 100,000 coolies, or persons at all events chiefly coolies, male and female, use the bridge in the course of a year. This calculation does not take into consideration the contractor's profit, and as a matter of fact I believe that about 200,000 coolies use the bridge in preference either to swimming across the river or going round by the two adjoining fords. This, I think, is an illustration which will show that there are certain cases when the toll-levying process will not be so distasteful as some hon. members of this Council imagine. I have only seen this petition of the Poona Survajanik Subha to-day, and I will only make a few remarks upon the summary which I made of its contents. I agree that a new enactment is not necessary if His Excellency chooses to exercise the powers given him by previous Acts. But the only object of this Bill was to legalise what had been done since 1864, and this was considered to be a good opportunity for consolidating the various existing laws. As for their plea for foot passengers, I have already given my opinions on the subject; and regarding their request that sheep and cattle should be omitted from the schedule, I beg to say, simply as a matter of professional evidence, that there is nothing which destroys a road so much as a flock of sheep or cattle. That is a well-known fact. As to their desire that rates should be taken off the lower class of vehicles and transferred to those which they call "vehicles of luxury," used only by rich persons, my answer is that it is the so-called poor person's vehicle which carries the merchandise throughout the country. As to the fourth section I am not prepared to say that its terms may not be modified. As to the statement about the number of tolls which there ought to be in one zilla, I have before me a number of returns which give that information to a very considerable extent, and I believe I may say that the rule is that tolls must be apart from each other at least a day's journey of a bullock—say, fourteen or fifteen miles. With these remarks, Sir, I beg to move the second reading of this Bill.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—Sir,—Before this motion is put to the Council I wish to say a few words upon what the hon. mover has just said regarding this Bill. It is no doubt perfectly true, as Colonel Kennedy has observed, that this Bill is not introducing any new form of taxation, inasmuch as the system of tolls has been sanctioned by two preceding Acts, and that this Bill is simply meant to legalise what had been somewhat irregularly done under these two Acts. But as this is the time when expressions of opinion upon the principle of the Bill are called for, I beg to say that I do not approve of that principle—and that I think it would be an exceedingly desirable policy to abandon the collection of tolls in this Presidency altogether. There is no analogy whatever between the circumstances, in this particular matter, of our own country and those of India. In England roads were chiefly constructed by turnpike trusts and bridges built by means of private companies, and therefore tolls were necessarily resorted to in order to repay the original adventurers the money which they had advanced upon their undertakings. But in India the state of things is entirely different. Here roads are constructed either out of imperial revenue or from local funds, and in the designation "local funds" I include tolls, as I find they are so included in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency. Now, the imperial revenue is mainly derived from three sources—the land tax, the salt tax, and the opium tax,—and of these the duty on opium is the only source of revenue which does not directly come from the pockets of the people of this country. The local funds depend upon and vary with the assessment of the land—one anna on every rupee of land assessment. Therefore it may, I think, fairly be said that from whatever source the funds for constructing and maintaining roads are provided, whether in the shape of imperial revenue or of local taxation, the tillers of the soil, whom Mr. Grant Duff recently described so happily as the *misera contribuens plebs*, are the people from whose earnings these funds are raised. That being the case, I do not think it equitable that the very people who pay for the construction and repair of the roads should also have to pay for the privilege of using them. I know it may be said that the purchasers of produce are the people who mainly use these roads and not the actual cultivators; but it after all comes to the same thing, for the man who purchases has to consider the cost of carrying his merchandise to market, and that consideration naturally affects the price which he agrees to pay, and so the toll comes indirectly out of the pocket of the producer. I cannot, for my own part, consider the collection of tolls satisfactory in principle, and if the question of imposing tolls were now introduced here for the first time, I should most assuredly vote against the second reading of this Bill. We have been told by the Hon. Col. Kennedy that a necessity exists for continuing this source of revenue. That is a matter which no doubt admits of very easy proof, although, I am sorry to say, no such proof has been placed before the Council either by the Select Committee or the Hon. Col. Kennedy. In looking at a source of information which I always consult on points like these—namely, the Administration Report—I find that the unexpended balances of local funds for the year 1871-72 is, if I may judge from the report of the Southern Division, considerably more than the whole sums realised from tolls. From the different way in which the accounts are prepared for the two Divisions I am unable to give the exact total for both of them, but I find that in the Southern Division the balance in hand last year in the Public Works account was Rs.5,63,538-12-7. I cannot give the sum in the Northern Division, but taking the unexpended balance there to be only one-half of that shown for the Southern Division—and I do not think that is an unfair estimate—you have an unexpended balance of local funds in the two divisions amounting to at least as much as the whole sum raised from tolls, which the Hon. Colonel Kennedy told us, when he introduced the Bill, was about 7 lakhs and a half. If this is the case, what is the necessity for tolls? While money which has been paid by people for whose benefit the roads are constructed remains in the Treasury, I do not see why the annoyance and vexation and expense of paying tolls whenever the roads are used should be permitted.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Perhaps it may be as well to explain that the local funds balances are not legally available for the maintenance of provincial roads.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—I was just going to make a remark upon that point. I find that the preamble of the Act of 1869 runs that, an assessment of one anna upon every rupee of revenue of land assessment shall be raised for works and undertakings, including roads, schools, hospitals, and so forth. Now no doubt the repair of a road is a work quite as much for public convenience as making a road is, and I do not see why these balances which I have alluded to should not be applied to that purpose. We all know from daily experience that the repair of existing communications is as important as the construction of a new road. No doubt local funds make a very important element in the provincial budget and have risen to a magnitude which could scarcely have been anticipated. Some years ago we were informed in this Council that the local funds were to be put upon a better footing, and I well remember my hon. friend Colonel Kennedy expressing his hope that the day would soon come when local funds would be spent in a more methodical, economical, and satisfactory way than they are at present. Looking at the present balances, it seems to me that it would be an additional reason for the abolition of tolls in the Presidency if the funds could be largely increased by the realisation of the state of matters which the hon. gentleman hoped for. I find at page 299 a tabular statement showing the actual income spent under different heads of service. From imperial funds proper the expenditure upon communications is *nil*; repairs to communications under imperial funds, also *nil*; so that the whole of the construction and repair of communications for the year under review was borne by the very sources I have described—namely, provincial or local funds. All these facts lead me to this conclusion, that the funds which are looked to for the construction and for the maintenance of communications throughout this presidency are provided from sources which on the year's out-turn show a balance, which more than equals the sums raised by tolls. Under these circumstances it does not appear to me desirable to affirm the principle that tolls should continue to be levied. With regard to bridges the case is perhaps different from that of roads. The Hon. Colonel Kennedy has cited the case of the bridge at Surat, and by the statement which has been made I find that if the full amount of four pies were levied, 79,200 passengers would be sufficient to pay the full amount of the contract.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Although the limit of four pies is given to the contractor as the condition of his contract, I find that he only levies three pies.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—That would only make the number of passengers a little more—say 100,000 in the course of the year. No doubt this case is to some extent an argument in favour of the principle for which my hon. friend contends. But that bridge is built neither out of local nor imperial funds, but out of the funds of a private company, which is simply endeavouring to get the interest of the sum it expended upon the construction of the bridge. But I go further than this. I say it would be better to spend seven lakhs less a year in making and repairing communications than to receive that seven lakhs from tolls; I think that ten lakhs spent upon free roads is better than twenty lakhs spent on and off roads and bridges upon which tolls have to be paid. There is certainly this to be considered, that those who do not wish to pay can go off the highways into the byways, or anywhere that will avoid the toll, but that does not appear to me desirable. The Hon. Colonel Kennedy says that a coolie may swim if he likes; and no doubt the liberty of the subject is not intended to be so much restricted that a man may not swim if he chooses. Where there are bridges over rivers where tolls upon ferries have been charged it might perhaps be fair to make a charge, but I do not think a charge ought to be made upon foot passengers upon a road at all, and I hope the Council will expunge from the Bill that last item in the schedule of three pies upon every foot passenger. As to the fourth section relating to the confiscatory procedure in the event of non-payment of tolls, it appears to me that it is oppressive in the extreme. It gives a power to the turnpike man altogether excessive; but as Colonel Kennedy has said that that section may be modified I reserve any further observations upon that point. I cannot for the reasons I have stated assent to the principle of the Bill so far as the levying of tolls is concerned. I have no special information upon the financial matters concerned, but from what I have pointed out in the Administration Report it does not appear to me desirable or necessary that tolls should be imposed. No doubt a plea of established usage may be urged in favour of the continuance of these tolls, but that plea does not appear to me to be sufficient, and I hope if the Bill is to pass at any rate that the Council will endeavour to make the Bill as little objectionable as possible.

(To be continued.)

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INDIAN ITEMS.

A MEDICAL firm in Lucknow has demanded an apology from the local paper, *Excelsior*, on account of statements in an article on quack doctors. The terrors of the law are threatened in case of non-compliance, under sections of the Penal Code applicable to the publication of gross and malicious libels. Our contemporary stands to his guns, and tells the compounders of life's elixir to fire away.—*Indian Daily News.*

CHEESE, TEA, AND BISCUITS.—Specimens of biscuits, tea, and cheese have been kindly sent to us by Messrs. G. M. Shircore and Sons, of this city. Of the first and last we can unhesitatingly pronounce a favourable opinion. Of the tea, which is styled Flowery Pekoe, we speak with less confidence, as people are so peculiar in their tastes, some liking one sort and some another. The cheese is mild, fresh, and excellent, and the biscuits very nicely made.—*Bengal Times.*

WE do not understand on what principle Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co., the Agents of the B. I. S. N. Company, have thought proper to more than double the fares to Chandbali by the weekly steamer. We do know, however, that they have lost several intending passengers by such a very unusual and unbusinesslike alteration of rates. We should neither be surprised nor sorry to see a rival steamer started for the same trip.—*Englishman.*

A BITING BUFFALO.—A city correspondent writes "that Nawab Asgur Ali, resident of Mahulla Ameeneegunge, Lucknow, when he came out of his house yesterday morning with his infant son in his arms, met a stray buffalo, and the animal rushed at him, and, seizing him by the neck, dragged him a great distance. Many of the Nawab's servants and passers-by ran to the rescue, but their efforts were unavailing, until a mob assembled and caught the buffalo by the legs, and with the greatest difficulty opened its mouth and extricated the Nawab from his perilous position. The Nawab is living, but in a very precarious state. When I last saw him his neck was fearfully lacerated and bleeding profusely from the deep gashes inflicted by the animal's teeth. I am happy to add that the infant fell from his arms, and, fortunately, escaped unhurt."—*Lucknow Times.*

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF OBSCENITY.—At a meeting held in the Government Translator's Office, Sudder Street, yesterday, it was finally resolved, after a careful consideration of the Provisional Committee's Report, that the proposed association for the Suppression of obscenity in India be formally inaugurated on Saturday, the 20th instant, at the Town Hall. The object of the Society shall be the suppression not only of impure literature, but of every form of public obscenity, such as obscene paintings, figures, representations and songs. It shall seek the enforcement of those sections of the Penal Code which relate to public decency, and apply to Government for such legislative and administrative improvement as may from time to time appear necessary. The Society shall have a Committee of twenty gentlemen, representing the different sections of the community—Hindus, Christians, Mahomedans and Brahmos. We hope the inaugural meeting will be largely attended.—*Indian Mirror.*

A SHOWER OF BERRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—On the 8th instant one of those strange phenomena passed over some villages on the north of Purneah that have astonished and frightened mankind, and have been put down to supernatural causes.

The shower of rain with which quantities of small green berries fell, was a very ordinary one, like hundreds of passing showers, that occur during the rains. No earthquake, thunder, or lightning accompanied the prodigy. The pattering of the berries was first mistaken for hail. Men, women, and children rushed out to collect the berries that were falling everywhere, of the size of common English peas. Some were brought to me, when I went to the village whence they were brought. The villagers, one and all, attested to the truth of the statement, bringing out handfuls of the berries. I was not in the least convinced, but wished to see the place where they had been collected: all that fell round about the houses in clear ground had been swept together and taken up. I went to some ploughed fields, and saw the berries half imbedded as they fell on the soft soil. Having myself picked up numbers of them, I am convinced that they did fall with the rain. I had imagined that a number of men had conspired together and scattered these berries, but the number of villages over which it passed, and the quantities of the berries, make that impossible. A waterspout must have drawn these berries up and brought them from some other part of the world, for no one can recognise them as belonging to any tree or plant indigenous to these parts. When fresh, they were green, mottled with white streaks, and had a slight point; the outer skin or husk is thin and comes off readily. It resembles a pea in dividing into two parts. It is so full of oil that it burns with a clear flame, though green. I enclose some. Can any one say what they are, and where produced?

This fact has given rise to a number of fallacies.

Reports are current that paddy has rained over the Merungs, and people are talking of showers of gold having fallen in several places. So truth is often made to bolster up falsehood.—Yours, &c.,

J. H. GOULDHAWKE.

FISHING IN INDIA.

IT may not be generally known that fish ascend the rivers they inhabit on the recurrence of the monsoons once in every year, returning to their deep water retreats immediately the stream begins to subside. I was not aware of this peculiarity in the piscine tribe until the occurrence of the first wet season, when one fine morning two semi-nude natives, whose countenances bespoke them to be fishermen, were ushered into my presence, demanding a lease of the rivulet, now swollen into a river by the freshets. As my sable visitors, after a few preliminaries had been gone through, stated that to them only had permission ever been accorded to fish in the stream on payment in kind—fish which was to be supplied ad libitum to the saheb—together with a sum stipulated on in silver currency, I readily assented to their proposals, when they departed, not, however, omitting the usual salaam (obeisance) which in those parts is made by throwing the body well forward, and elevating the head, while the hand jerked up to the forehead in a most ludicrous manner, one leg invariably being raised all the while.

My peon then gave me to understand that these people have a very ingenious method of entrapping fish by throwing a reed trellis work—this I afterwards found to resemble an elongated chick, similar to those suspended over doorways, only placed vertically and kept in that position by stakes driven in the ground—across a shallow spot, with an exit, or trap door, leading into a semi-circular enclosure of the same material, from out which the prey can not escape, precautions being taken even to cover the top of the structure, (though four and sometimes five feet above water) as over it, incredible to state, the captured fish have been known to jump and thus avert the doom which awaited them. The lessee used to gain access into this cage by a ladder of ropes and adroitly seizing, while up to the middle in water himself, the fish therein, despatched them with a single blow of his mallet, bartering the same afterwards for grain, &c., to the inhabitants of the surrounding villages.

But sometimes it so happened that the orifice, or trap door, gets stuffed up by an accumulation of weeds near its mouth; and it is to this I attribute the indiscriminate slaughter of fish I observed on one occasion. The efflux of water being unusually rapid during the course of a night, the following morning witnessed a scene which defies description. Natives running into the stream, now little more than ankle deep and belabouring with cudgels the flashing silvery mass as they vainly struggled for life and liberty. A tail hardly appears when a blow is aimed at it sufficient to fell an ox much less a roe of a few pounds weight. The finale to this exciting spectacle, when nothing but "mar! mar!" (strike! strike!) kept ringing in the ears, is a puddle, with stooping figures groping for the prey to be tossed on shore, where are grouped the younger scions of the race, precocious little fellows, who with the air of connoisseurs comment on the quality of each as they collect them in baskets to be carried to the nearest market and disposed of to the best advantage.

Then come fishing with conical shaped baskets, 5 or 6 feet high, composed of a few saplings bent in that position, to the ends of each inwardly is tied a net, which admits of being drawn up, thus presenting a sugar loaf appearance, or let down at will by means of a cord attached. Every boat as it glides past has one of these unwieldy looking articles at its prow, mouth downwards, with which one foot resting thereon, the oarsman, or man in charge, descends at every suspicious locality. Immediately it reaches the bottom—invariably under 9 feet from the surface, for this kind of fishing cannot be practiced at a greater depth—the operator, if I can so term him, holding on to the canoe, presses the basket well down so as to imbed the points into the sand, whereupon, relaxing the string, he prepares to descend. The interest displayed at this juncture by those on board is discernible in the features of each as they lower themselves over the sides of the boat and, in breathless suspense, impatiently await the re-appearance of the submerged individual.

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But the intenseness of the silence is only equalled by the Babel of voices which rend the air as this latter emerges. "What description of fish have been taken?" "many or few?" "any good sized ones in the net or not?" and innumerable other such questions which suggest themselves are put to this worthy, who very stoically begins to brush the liquid drops from off his face, and then proceeds to answer accordingly. If a good haul has been made, assistance is soon forthcoming and the captured fish brought on board to the no small delight of the spectators.

After this comes spearing. Five or six pliant pieces of bamboo as many feet long, furnished with barbs, are united together at their opposite ends by a piece of twine, and around the middle a stout cord is loosely placed to circumscribe the expansion of the spears when thrown from the hand. Several boats' crew generally engage in this truly exciting sport, for some are required to splash their oars in the middle of the stream, thus driving the fish for shelter into the weeds nearer shore, where they become the unerring aim of the marksmen, who stand with uplifted hand ready to give the fatal blow.

—Delhi Gazette. EX-JUNGLEWALLAH.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HOLYHEAD.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 19.)

TO-DAY the Prince of Wales will celebrate one of our latest peace victories, the triumph of science over the most majestic, and often the most irresistible, among what our fore-fathers called the great elemental forces—the completion of a work on the Anglesea coast, destined to rob Neptune of many a victim. The Heir Apparent, fitly accompanied by the Duke of Edinburg, will, a few hours hence, declare the already famous Holyhead Breakwater completed, and the harbour of Refuge open. Steady, continuous, skilful labour, extending over a quarter of a century, is at length rewarded by entire success, commerce is endowed with a new possession, and a fresh link is forged in that chain which unites us to the sister island. The motive which originated a work begun more than fifty years ago is the far-sighted desire to facilitate intercourse between England and Ireland, so unhappily divided by a singularly tempestuous sea. What was important early in the century has now a far greater interest for both countries, since, setting apart purely political objects, the business transacted between the two islands is a hundred times greater than it was when the century was young. We have, therefore, rightfully spent vast sums upon an interprise mutually beneficial; and when it is said that Irish interest are not consulted, we can point to the huge breakwater, forming a harbour of refuge and traffic, and constructed out of Imperial funds. We welcome with open arms all the invaders likely to enter the port of Holyhead, and are ready to return the compliment in cash or in kind. Nor do we overlook the blessing conferred on all nations whose ships may tempt the gales or wrestle with the rolling waters of St. George's Channel. Holyhead harbour serves a triple purpose. It unites Anglesea with Dublin; it serves as a medium through which passes incessant traffic in goods, merchandise, and human beings; and it affords a sure haven for belated ships when "the stormy winds do blow." Most appropriately, therefore, the Queen's sons are the chief personages in the ceremonies of to-day, and they show their sense of poetical fitness by entering the latest theatre of scientific triumph not by the land, but over the sea. Britannia rules the waves not less by the prowess of her mighty seamen than by the exercise of that engineering skill which puts a limit to the turbulence of seas on whose unstable base she has founded an almost measureless empire. It was a happy thought which sent the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh to Holyhead not in a railway train, but on the noble decks of the Victoria and Albert.

The great road to Ireland has been slowly formed. Holyhead, as a port of entry and departure, has not been without competitors; yet on the whole opinion has steadily decided in its favour upon every renewed contest. As soon as the Act of Union was passed the British Government determined to establish communication with Ireland more rapid than that by Liverpool or Dee Gate. Seventy-one years ago Mr. Rennie was sent to survey and report upon the feasibility of carrying roads along the shore of North Wales and into Anglesea, and he advised the construction of bridges over the Conway estuary and Menai Straits, with the object of making a port at Holyhead. Nature had there supplied deep water and a commodious inlet, but nothing more. Years passed by, and it was not until 1809 that he was ordered to prepare designs; but the Government was now in earnest, and the work of forming a harbour began the next year. Yet Mr. Rennie's plans, although curtailed in their original dimensions, were not completed until 1824. This formed only one stage in that line of progress which has conferred usefulness on Holyhead. In order to insure swift transit, it was necessary to span the Menai Straits by a viaduct, and Telford's suspension bridge was finished a year after Rennie's harbour. The next summer a permanent structure, replacing the open ferry boat crossed the Conway, and one length of easily passable road linked London with that projecting spur of the Welsh coast which is nearest to Ireland. In 1820, the mail coaches traversed the whole distance. But the days of steam locomotion were at hand, and ideas considered magnificent and impracticable when George III. was king filled the minds of ingenious projectors in the days of his son, and have been realized in our own. Iron roads usurped the place occupied by the triumphs of Macadam, and as the ponderous train required a firmer basis than the mail coach, Robert Stephenson, improving upon Telford, supplied the necessary permanent way. Edward I. threw a solidly constructed causeway of boats over the Menai; Telford came next, with his devices, at an interval of nearly six hundred years; and then Stephenson designed and executed his great tubular bridge which settled the conflict between Holyhead and all its rivals, and definitely fixed the line of communication with Dublin. As a consequence the plans of Rennie for a port and harbour needed enlargement to meet the expansion of an ever-growing traffic by land and sea. For where one ship threaded its way up St. George's Channel fifty years ago, scores have now to encounter the perils of that boisterous water; and where a mail coach took its score of passengers, the railway trains carry ten times that number. Naturally, therefore, Mr. Rendel's more comprehensive schemes expanded those of his predecessor, and in 1847 the engineer and navvy began to blast the mountain side in order to erect a vast artificial barrier against the inroads of the ocean. The mighty task he began has been finished by Mr. Hawkshaw; we have reached another stage in the development of speedy locomotion, and at the same time supplied an asylum for thousands of ships caught in rough tempests and beset by stupendous seas off a treacherous rock-strewn shore.

Mr. Rennie's plans for Holyhead were designed to meet the actual and probable needs of his time. It is no discredit to his genius that the projects framed by his successors have far outstripped them in magnitude, and it is no discredit to them that the cost is nearly seven times as great as the estimates he sent in. Mr. Rendel first contemplated a breakwater about a mile long, but it was soon found desirable to extend the length by an additional five hundred yards. Of course, as the piles of sunken rock are more extensive, so the acreage of the space partially inclosed is increased, and the area which Rennie deemed sufficient is now augmented to six times its size. The shelter eagerly sought and amply afforded is full justification for an enlargement, albeit the outlay has been more than quintupled. In winning this extent of smooth water from the overbearing sea, science has been compelled to employ her greatest resources. Tons of rock by the million have been torn from the neighbouring hills; twenty years ago Queen Victoria herself was present when twenty thousand tons were shaken from their primeval bed. Locomotives, moving on tramways, lengthened as the foundation rose to the surface, have carried forward the stones to the points where they were tumbled into the sea. The blasting operations, begun on a small scale, speedily assumed vast proportions, until it was a commonplace to rend away half a mountain side. Yet, although the solid earth has been daily compelled to yield a tribute, and busy hands have unceasingly piled up the extorted treasure, a quarter of a century has been needed to construct an artificial reef, little inferior in compactness to the headlands, whose bases are imbedded in the globe itself. Upon the rough foundation, rising from a depth of fifty feet, the cunning craftsmen have built a smooth roadway and level quay, guarded by a masonry breastwork against the capricious waves. Here passengers may land or embark, freight may be put ashore or taken on board, and along its whole course the natives and the visitors can seek exercise and health. The noble enterprise is finished. And thus it has come about that Anglesea, which the greatest Plantagenet first visited on a mission of conquest, can now boast of a secure and capacious harbour devoted to the toils of peace; and that another Edward enters its precincts, not to subdue Welsh mountaineers, but to set his mark upon half a century of beneficent labour, expended in promoting the well-being of a United Kingdom.

THE 18th Royal Irish has the honour of possessing the oldest soldier in the British Army, or perhaps in the world, in the person of the Colonel of the Regiment, General Sir John Forster Fitz-Gerald, G.C.B., the senior General in the Army and a veteran of 89 years' service, his first commission as ensign bearing date the 29th of October 1793. At the early age of 18 this distinguished officer was a Major, having obtained his first commission when he was eight years old; in six months and 10 days after he was a captain, and joined his regiment, the 46th, as a captain of 7½ years' standing at the age of 16. Sir John has been a full General for the last 19 years, and Colonel of the 18th Royal Irish for 13 years. He commanded a Light Infantry regiment at the Battle of Salamanca, and a Brigade at the Pyrenees in 1813 as Lieutenant Colonel.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Aug. 2.)

MR. BOURKE'S motion last week was alike well timed and judicious. It is not our intention here to enter into the details connected with the grievances of Indian officers, nor do we consider it desirable to inflict on our readers even the outlines of the most complicated aguments and counter-arguments connected with them. Enough perhaps and to spare has been heard lately of the grievances of officers, and it is as well "to be off with the old love before being on with the new." On the whole, however, we have reason to congratulate the House of Commons on the decision at which they arrived in the matter. There are occasions when it may be undesirable to appoint Royal Commissions, and we think that this was one of them. The Indian Government are now employed in settling the matter, and we have little doubt that their deliberations will have a satisfactory result. The immediate safety of our empire in the East is so entirely dependent on the efficiency of the Army, and this efficiency cannot be secured unless the officers are contented, that we may rest assured, that if not from a sense of duty, at least from motives of expediency full justice will be done to all those who have reason to complain. The Policy of the Indian Goverment in Military matters of late years may well be described by the epigrammatic sentence applied by the late Lord Derby to Lord Russell's direction of our relations with foreign Powers, "Meddle and muddle." While enormous retiring pensions are provided for some officers, who apparently have done but little to deserve them, others have not received the compensation to which they are entitled, and have every reason to consider themselves hardly treated. There seems to be but little difference made between those who are efficient and those who are the reverse, and little or no stimulus is held out for the display of ability, or for any exertion. The staff Corps is apparently constituted in an unsatisfactory and somewhat nondescript fashion. While native regiments are denuded of officers, whom experience has shown to be absolutely indispensable for their efficiency, and to ensure the fidelity of the native soldiers, attempts have been made to convert an unwarlike and lethargic population into the same class of soldiery, that when drawn from warlike and hardy tribes and modelled by the personal influences of remarkable men, distinguished itself alike by its fidelity, bravery, and devotion. Because the Regular army mutinied and the Irregular Army remained faithful, it is, therefore, imagined that the formation of Regular corps is to be discountenanced, and that Irregulars are to be formed of men, who, by neither previous habits nor tastes, are fitted for such a service. Each successive measure adopted by successive administrators since the formation of the present Indian Army appears to have been prompted less by a far-seeing and provident policy, than by a wish to stave off the evil day—to silence the complaints of the hour. In fact, it may be said that the result of the present order of things in our Eastern Empire would almost seem calculated to produce the minimum of efficiency with the maximum of expenditure in place of the very reverse. The bonus system, after having been recongised and sanctioned, had been practically disallowed; and most just claims, as Lord Elcho said, reduced to nothing. In referring to this portion of the question, it is impossible to avoid comment on the most ill-judged and unfortunate speech of Mr. Grant Duff. With the flippancy which characterises that hard working but somewhat impulsive legislator, he appears to consider that the engagements entered into by one Administration may be modified, or even partically disregarded, by their successors. It is, perhaps, fortunate that there is no probability of Lord Northbrook holding such a doctrine; nor do we think that even Mr. Grant Duff would adhere to it in practice. It is somewhat strange that this bonus question should have been brought into prominence at a time when the similiar system of over-regulation payments in the English Army is exciting so much attention. Both were nothing but subscriptions made by officers to create retiring pensions, which in point of fact should have been provided by the Government. The weight of these pensions is now being felt by the administrators of Indian finance, and in a few years there is little doubt the same expense of retirements will be felt in England. We cannot altogether share the hopes expressed by some of the speakers, that the existence of the Staff Corps would soon be brought to a termination; although, doubtless, the system on which it is formed requires many modifications. Whatever may be done, we trust that our legislators will bear in mind the saying of Mr. Laing, so often disregarded now-a-days, "that the must fruitful source of extravagance is ill-timed parsimony." On the whole, although the motion of Mr. Bourke produced no immediate result, we feel assured that it will have a most beneficial influence upon the settlement of the entire question. The Indian Government will not be the more inclined to ignore the claims of its officers because they have friends in England, nor will the officers be the less reasonable in their demands because they know that these claims are fully appreciated and understood by leading members of the English Parliament.

WORK AND PLAY AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SOME letters which have lately appeared in the *Times* put in a new light the mischief of the subordination of work to play which is now so common at public schools. The harm which this system does to boys is patent enough. They are supposed to be sent to school to receive an education which shall fit them to perform their parts in life with credit if not with distinction. The education they really receive is one which would be very well suited to the son of a professional cricketer or waterman who intends to succeed to his father's business. From the day they enter the school till the day they leave it the importance of the school sports is continually impressed upon them. Their schoolfellows inculcate it by preaching and example; their masters inculcate it by sympathy and acquiescence. The writer of one of the letters to which we refer says that he has heard the head-master of a public school declare that "sports are nearly as important as studies;" and when the chief authority in the school expresses himself in this way it will be a wonder if the boys under his charge can be got to admit that studies are even nearly as important as sports. There are a great number of parents whose ambition for their sons seems to go no farther than to see them in the school eleven; and a boy who sees that this kind of success is far more esteemed by his companions, and little less so by his masters, than success in examinations has no inducement to thwart the paternal wishes. Intellectual achievements become less and less important in his eyes, and his only anxiety in exchanging school for college is to maintain in the larger field of the university the athletic reputation which he has painfully been building up from ten to eighteen. If this subordination of study to sport continues, England will by and by see the wealthy classes as completely dissociated from public life as they already are in America. A youth which has been wholly spent in the cricket-field or the fives-court is not a good preparation for the House of Commons or for quarter sessions. Minds which have learned to find excitement exclusively in the channel of physical exercise will rarely learn to seek it in mental employment. There are cases, no doubt, in which a frivolous youth serves as the prelude to an active and eminent manhood, but they have always been isolated cases, and isolated cases they will remain to the end of time.

The complaint now made has reference not so much to the boys as to their parents. There are still some fathers whose ambition for their sons is not limited to their success in cricket or athletics. They have sent their boys to a public school at the cost of much economy at home, and they see with pardonable dissatisfaction that, for any good it is to do them in after life, they might as well have spared themselves the sacrifice. Instead of their sons carrying off scholarships at the universities, or doing well in the examinations for the Indian Civil Service, or gaining admission to Woolwich, they leave school with nothing to show for the money they have spent there beyond a long list of costly tastes, idle habits, and extravagant acquaintances. When it is considered what the cost of keeping a son or two at a public school means to a man whose whole fortune perhaps consists of his modest professional earnings it is not strange that he should denounce the system as little better than robbery. The writer of the letter signed "An Officer of the Army with limited Means" accuses the head-masters who encourage this subordination of study to sport of direct breach of faith. They charge, he says, a heavy annual sum for the instruction of boys, and then in order to lessen their own share in the drudgery of the school-room they preach the doctrine that sports, with which the masters have nothing to do, are nearly as important as studies, with which they necessarily have a great deal to do. It may be hoped that the indictment here brought against head-masters is exaggerated, and that even those who cannot be altogether acquitted of erring in this way do so from a weak desire of popularity rather than from a distinct purpose of giving themselves more leisure at the expense of the parents of the boys entrusted to them. But it is clear that sports could never have attained the predominant place which they now occupy in school life if the masters had not encouraged the change in the first instance. It is no answer to the accusation to say that they have merely fallen in which the views of the parents of the boys. Even at the best this defence is but true in part, since it is only rich parents who have these wishes for their sons, and if there are any parents whose views the head-master ought to consult in a matter of this kind it is poor parents. There is no fear of boys at a public school not having opportunities enough for games or not throwing sufficient energy into the pursuit of them. Public opinion among the boys themselves may be trusted to check any shortcomings in this respect. But there is no public opinion among the boys to operate as a check upon excesses in the same direction. On the contrary, the boy who gives his whole time and energy to cricket or football or athletics is an object of respectful admiration. It is only the head-master who can successfully set his face against this perversion of the object for which boys ought to be sent to school. If he does his duty, the rich parents will have no just cause to complain, for their sons may still be distinguished in the playing-fields, though a somewhat smaller proportion of their time will be spent there; while the poor parents will no longer feel that public schools are only meant for boys who have no need to make their own living.

Still if it were only the sons of poor men who suffered by the state of things at present prevailing in some public schools, the evil would not be as serious as it now is. For there are schools to be found in which work is put before play, and if the professional classes made a point of only sending their sons to schools of which they had heard a satisfactory report from other parents in similiar positions with themselves, and having similar views for their sons, they would be able to exercise sufficient pressure on the head-masters to keep these schools on the right side in the conflict between sport and study. Even if the most famous of the public schools have more of less gone astray, there are others in which the teaching and training is equally good and the devotion to real school business greater. Probably the writers of these very letters have friends who have sent their sons to less ancient or less fashionable schools and reaped the benefit in the shape of their success at the universities or in the professions. At all events we recommend them to make full inquiry into the merits of existing public schools before deserting them for private schools or founding a new public school for themselves. The case of the sons of rich men is less hopeful. Here it is of no use appealing to the parents, for they are content with things as they are, and yet the very fact that they are thus content makes it the more important that a change should be made. The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and unless something is done to prevent it, the children's teeth will be set on edge. There are large numbers of rich men whose sons will have no need to work, and are being taught by their fathers to despise work. The only chance these boys have of turning out something better than their fathers are themselves or wish their sons to be is that they may have a new spirit infused into them at school. No doubt the head-master at a great school would find it neither easy nor pleasant to set himself against the current of opinion among the parents whose sons are under his charge. But there can be no question that in all important respects his duty is to make the boys, not what their parents wish them to be, but what he himself believes that they ought to be. A head-master is not, or at all events ought not to be, a mere hired workman who will turn out his work ornamented in whatever style the purchaser thinks fit to order. He has a duty to the boys as well as to their fathers, and a duty to the community as well as to the boys. That duty is not performed if he sees the boys growing up idle, frivolous, luxurious, and takes no pains to make them anything else. It is no justification of his neglect that their parents do not care about their being anything else. Rather, as has been said, the fact that they are indifferent to the real interests of their sons makes it the more incumbent upon head-masters to try and supply their deficiencies. The immense and sudden increase of wealth which this country has witnessed during the present generation has been in many ways hostile to intellectual culture, and in none more so than in the low theories of the use and value of education which it has introduced. If schoolmasters as well as parents come to adopt these theories, there will be no one to protect the community from the inevitable deterioration of character and purpose in the wealthier classes which the general acceptance of low views in education cannot fail to produce. There is one authority which must have some weight with head-masters, and we know of no matter in which its influence could be more properly exercised. We mean the governing bodies of the great schools. They would be rendering a very great service to education if they would appoint from among themselves a committee to inquire into the truth of these allegations against the public schools, and in the event of their being established to suggest measures of reform. Ordinarily speaking, it is true, the less the governing body of a public school interferes in the internal management of it the better; but when head masters are charged with subordinating the purpose for which the school was founded to an incidental accompaniment of that purpose, it is time that those who have authority to do so should interfere. At all events, the governing bodies would be more worthily employed in this way than in regulating the relations of prefects to fags, or trying to create an unattainable harmony between a head-master and his assistants.—*Pall Mal Budget.*

THE UNIVERSAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

MOST people know what is meant when a mercantile firm is said to have too much paper out, and one is sometimes tempted to think that the British Empire is in the same dangerous position. What region in the world is not full of British liabilities, which at some perfectly conceivable juncture may have to be met and discharged in full? We are not speaking of the tremendous responsibilities involved in our possession of India, or in those hardly slighter but much less ascertained responsibilities which we are incurring in China and Japan, or of the awkward account which we keep with Canada, but of the apparently minor obligations which we have taken upon ourselves in all sorts of corners of the world. All round both coasts of Africa, all along the seas which form the highway to Australia and the Chinese waters, at countless points of the Atlantic and even of the Pacific Oceans, there are little fragments of the British Empire where at any moment the blunders of a colonial governor, the arrogance of some neighbouring chief, the unsuspected passion of some race in contact with us but practically unknown to us, or the mere force of sheer accident, may involve us in some grave difficulty all the more perplexing from the complete want of precedent to guide us in dealing with it. Nobody would say on the spur of the moment that the British Empire is not at this instant enjoying profound tranquillity; nevertheless, we happen to have on hand a war with Ashantee, an agrarian rising of about ten millions of peasants in Bengal, and a border quarrel somewhere in the wilderness which divides the Atlantic and Pacific territories of the Canadian Dominion from one another.

But of all responsibilities the one which we have accepted with least reflection, but which threatens us with most trouble in the future, is that which flows from our proud self-assumed championship of negro enfranchisement all over the world. At the first glance it is not easy to see why we alone or in chief should undertake to secure freedom to the natives of Africa who do not happen to be in Africa. Clearly, if this is a moral duty incumbent on any commonwealth, it rests primarily on the Americans. Some millions of negroes are to them not only men and brothers, but men and fellow-citizens; the political constitution of their country has the freedom of the negro and his equality with the white man for its present basis, and it was their influence which unquestionably kept alive the western slave trade when Great Britain had not only abandoned it but declared war upon it. Yet the assistance which the American Government gives in keeping down the slave trade consists in little more than abstinence from actively encouraging it. We allow, at the same time, that there is something to be said for the continuance of our exertions and precautions on the West Coast of Africa. We were once slavers there ourselves. All our settlements were founded either with the view of promoting the trade or helping towards its suppression. The bloody and barbarous monarchies with which we from time to time come into collision are generally believed to have grown together through the confusion in the interior of the continent which arose from centuries of slave wars and slave hunting. But no such justification can be discovered for the extremely serious liabilities which we have just taken upon ourselves on the eastern side of Africa. What we are doing there, we are doing in the discharge of some cosmopolitan duty not yet defined by the moralists, or else on the prompting of pure impulsive sentimentality. However that may be, we may make up our minds to the extremely formidable character of the stake which was put down by the Foreign Office on behalf of Great Britain in the interval between Mr. Stanley's meeting with Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Lowe's parliamentary misfortunes with the Zanzibar contract. We are now fairly committed, not to the suppression of the mere relics and fragments of the old traffic in negroes between Western Africa and tropical America, but to the destruction, so far as we can effect it, of one of the most cherished institutions of the Mahommedan East. Of all the delusions which ever took possession of the English mind, perhaps the wildest is that the Egyptian Government can be in earnest, in the sense in which we understand the words, about the adventurous mission of Sir Samuel Baker. There are many reasons why the Khedive should wish success to his English lieutenant. He may be well pleased that the limits of his province should be advanced to the verge of the great African lakes. But that any Mahommedan Sovereign or sub-Sovereign should really detest the slave trade because it contributes to the maintenance of slavery is one of these things which are believed exclusively by our countrymen in a sentimental fit.

It seems to escape notice that the more efficiently we discharge our supposed responsibilities in respect of negro slavery, the more we undertake responsibilities of a more intimate and critical kind in respect of populations directly subject to our Government. The system of coolie emigration is the direct result of the emancipation of the negro and of the suppression of the slave trade. The simple fact is that the civilized world cannot do without the kind of labour which the negro will only bestow under compulsion, and which he is no longer to be compelled to bestow. In order that black men may be idle, brown men must work, for if it were really proposed in all seriousness that the European races or races of European descent should surrender the tropically produced comforts which enter so largely into their civilization, there would be much stronger chance of the African slave trade reviving than there seems to be at present. Now, coolie emigration in the Pacific waters is, by general admission, the slave trade without a rag of disguise. It begins in kidnapping, entails a method of transport quite as cruel as the old middle passage, and ends in forced labour. The Chinese coolie traffic may be a shade more innocent since there is always a point beyond which China men cannot be oppressed; but the revelations made in the course of a singular appeal which was recently before the Privy Council show that it is full of suspected iniquities. The Indian emigration ought to be a healthier system. The report of the Royal Commission which was recently sent out to Demerara and the West Indies shows that this system is regulated by law both in India and in the English colonies; and abstractedly there is no reason why there should not be a natural flow of labour from countries so densely peopled as parts of India are known to be, to those regions in which the tillage of the earth must be effected by the natives of hot climates or not effected at all. Still the tendency of the system to degenerate, if not closely watched and guarded, into one of simple forced labour must be obvious to every one. The Indian coolies are probably, to begin with, very ignorant men, and the whole history of their race shows that of all the families of mankind they submit with least resistance to the extreme oppression. On the other hand, there are a variety of indications that the spirit of slavery has not wholly evaporated in the tropical dependencies of Great Britain. We do not say that the importation of Indian coolies into the colonies is a thing to be clamoured against as an evil in itself; on the contrary, it is clearly in harmony with the reciprocal interests of the country supplying and the country receiving the foreign labour; but it evidently calls for the most sedulous regulation.

A much more serious question is raised by that system of supplying Indian coolies to the dependencies of foreign States to which a correspondent of the *Times* recently called attention. The subject is a very obscure one, and probably few Englishmen are aware that Reunion, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and possibly Surinam regularly obtain the labour, which the negro there as elsewhere fails to supply, by importing the natives of our Indian Empire in large numbers. We believe that the real originator of the traffic was Lord Palmerston, who, after being in his early days what was then called a West Indian, threw himself into partisanship of negro emancipation and slave-trade suppression with all the eagerness which characterized his political conversion in another field of opinion. Now among the still unexplained eccentricities of Napoleon III. was a marked inclination towards a modified revival of negro slavery, and Lord Palmerston, at once a fast friend of the Empire and the foremost enemy of the slave trade, is understood to have had the greatest difficulty in controlling this fancy of our Imperial ally. The result was the bargain under which certain projects of obtaining negroes for the French colonies directly from Africa were abandoned in consideration of a supply of coolies from India. If this account of the transaction is correct, its very history shows that a large amount of suspicion must always attach to the system which it produced.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

ODIOUS COMPARISONS FOR THE FRENCH ARMIES.

RHEIMS, *August* 18.

JUDGING of matters by the patriotic songs that are howled at Parisian music halls between a performance of the cancan and the comic ballads *à double entendre* of M. Villebichot, one might picture the provincials of Champagne as heaving great gasps of relief at the departure of the Germans, and pouring grievous tales into the ears of the passing strangers as to humiliations borne during the two years' occupation, and plans for revenge now steadily ripening. Unfortunately for romance, this is by no means the case. I was at Rheims for a few days this time a year ago while the Prussians held the town, and heard nothing but praise of their good behaviour; now that they are gone there are caricatures of them in the shop-windows, and plenty of bluster about them, I dare say, in the mouths of the soldiery; but the impression they have left in the minds of the orderly inhabitants is certainly favourable; and when the history of the occupation comes to be written by some impartial Champenos, it will be found that the Germans were not only humane, but set to the French soldiers who have succeeded them in their garrisons an example of gentleness, honesty, sobriety, and good discipline which these last are being forced to imitate somewhat in their own despite. For the levity of officers who strut about, ogling women, and spend whole hours at a stretch sipping absinthe outside cafés, the jaunty rowdiness of privates, who salute their officers in a tongue-in-the-cheek sort of style, stuff their gloves in their pockets as soon as they are out of barracks, chaff servant girls, and quarrel noisily in wine-shops, are no longer observed with the same indifference as of yore. The town of Rheims, having seen what a steady army is, now stands towards the returned French garrison much in the position of those widows who, having remarried, are never weary of comparing their second husbands disparagingly with their first. Of course the inhabitants do not indulge in these comparisons publicly, for this would be particularly unsafe; but they do so indoors, and with some energy too, so that the French soldiers are insensibly bettering their manners, and, as an officer said to me this morning, "are trying to outshine the reputation which those scamps have craftily left behind them for political purposes." I think, also, that the Germans have produced a refining effect on the manners of mere civilians. As regards courtesy, the French have for some time past been living on a credit which they acquired many years ago, but have now ceased to deserve. You find politeness about Orleans and Blois, where such pure French is spoken, and Bishop Dupanloup's influence is paramount; and again in Britanny, where the nobility have kept up the social traditions of old times; but Parisians have suffered so much that they have become cantankerous and boorish to a disagreeable extent, while in the south people brag, swear, jostle, and guzzle as if civility and couthness were prejudices that had been happily removed together with the Imperial dynasty. As for the Remois, though living amid the enlivening fumes of champagne, they formerly enjoyed the same character for dulness as the Bœotians, and there was a proverb which said.—"Quatre vingt dixneuf moutons et un Champenois font cent bêtes;" but this is not applicable now, for what with the commercial profits they have derived from the Germans and the lessons in good-breeding which their dignified conquerors have given them, there is no doubt that the Remois have become very amiable people.—*Correspondent of Pall Mall Gazette.*

HOW TO TELL ONE'S AGE.—There is a good deal of amusement in the following magic table of figures. It will enable you to tell how old your friends are. Just hand this table to a friend and request him to tell you in which column or columns his age is contained. Add together the figures at the tops of the columns in which his age is found, and you have the great secret. Thus, suppose his age to be seventeen, you will find the number seventeen only in two columns, namely, the first and fifth, and the first figures of these columns make seventeen. Here is the magic table:—

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	4	8	16	32
3	3	5	9	17	33
5	6	6	10	18	34
7	7	7	11	19	35
9	10	12	12	20	36
11	11	13	13	21	37
13	14	11	14	22	38
15	15	15	15	23	39
17	18	20	24	24	40
19	19	21	25	25	41
21	22	22	26	26	42
23	23	23	27	27	43
25	26	28	28	28	44
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—Delhi Gazette. S. D.

THE MOST VALUABLE CROP.—American newspapers have been discussing the question, which of the earth's products employs the greatest amount of capital The *New York Journal of Commerce* thinks inquiry may be limited to three products—hay, cotton, and tea. The *Philadelphia Ledger*, not admitting this limitation, maintains that if it be just, hay, or rather grass, is the most important product. Cotton and tea are grown only in a few countries, but grass is universal. According to the census, the value of the farms in the United States in 1870 was, in round numbers, dlrs. 9,263 000,000; of the live stock on farms dlrs. 1,525,000,000 of farm implements, dlrs. 337,00,000; the year's wages, dlrs. 310,000,000; making in all dlrs. 11,435,000,000 capital employed in agriculture. Now, how much of this is devoted to the grass crop? The hay crop of 1870 is reported at over 27 million tons; and this, at half the selling price in the large cities, would be worth more than 400 million dollars, a far greater sum than the aggregate home value of the cotton or any other crop. But a large portion of the grass crop is used on the gound. Live stock of the value of above 1,500 million dollars were fed from it in that year, and averaging their lives at five years, we have one-fifth of that sum as representing the grass fed to them in the year: the value of the animals slaughtered for food in the year was 400 million dollars; the butter crop of 1870 was over 500 million pounds, which at 25 cents amounted to 128 million dollars; 235 million gallons of milk, at only 10 cents a gallon, add 25 million dollars to the value of the grass crop; 100 million pounds of wool, at 25 cents, add 25 million dollars more; and 53 million pounds of cheese, at 10 cents, over 5 million dollars more. We have thus a grand total of nearly 1,300 million dollars for the hay crop and the products of grass consumed on the ground in 1870. But as the animals producing the meat, butter, milk, cheese, and wool consumed other food besides grass and hay, the entire value of the "corn" and oats crop of 1870, estimated at 270 million dollars, is deducted; and this leaves 1,000 million dollars to be credited to the hay and grass in that year, in which the reported aggregate of all farm products was dlrs. 2,467,538,658, this last sum being probably too high, as it includes additions to stock, "betterments," &c. According to this estimate the value of the grass crop was two-fifths of the aggregate value of all farm products. It is inferred that two-fifths of the capital invested in agricultural pursuits was devoted to the grass crop. The *Ledger* says, "If any other of the earth's products can make a better show we do not know where to find it."

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

(*Times*, Aug. 20.)

OUR correspondent at Sierra Leone furnishes us this morning with news of the Ashantee war up to the end of July and the report is satisfactory so far as it shows that the Ashantees still hesitated to use the temporary advantage which their numbers gave them, and that we still had time to recover ourselves. They are not, indeed, inactive, and there is no reason to think they have abandoned their intention of assaulting our strongholds. They hold complete possession of our territory, and have advanced into a fresh district to the west of Elmina. They are in strong force at Axim and Secondee, and two vessels with 100 men of the 2nd West India Regiment, have been sent to relieve these stations. The Apollonians, another tribe allied with us in the same district, have been severely defeated near Dixcove, and it is believed that the force which inflicted this defeat was on its way from the Ashantee capital to reinforce the army blockading Cape coast and Elmina. The Ashantee general, moreover, is not lacking in enterprise and ability, if, as is reported on the best authority, he has done his best to induce his officers to attempt a *coup de main* on Cape Coast Castle. Such an assault would have severely tried the gallant little garrison, and it is earnestly to be hoped it will be delayed until our reinforcements have arrived. The Ashantees are terrified by the breechloader, and cannot, it is said, understand how the white soldiers can fire several times without loading. Savage troops are peculiarly liable to be thus panic-struck by a new and mysterious weapon, and the impression is more likely to increase than to wear off. As soon as we have placed on the coast a little effective artillery, and a force not uttterly insignificant in numbers, these barbaric warriors will be discomfited without difficulty. But Sir Garnet Wolseley's appointment is not made a moment too soon, and we must look with considerable anxiety for the arrival of reinforcements. In such an emergency it may seem strange to hear that a company of the 2nd West India Regiment is inactive at Free Town, though it may be some compensation that their absence prevents a fresh change in the chief command at Cape Coast Castle. Colonel Festing, it will be remembered, who administered to the Ashantees at Elmina the defeat which has hitherto checked them, was soon afterwards superseded by Colonel Wise, who joined him with reinforcements, and who happened to be his senior. A correspondent was observing only a few days ago upon the inconvenience of thus transfering commands at haphazard, but we now learn that if the company at Sierra Leone had been sent to Cape Coast Castle, a third chance would have been occasioned. Colonel Wise, after being barely a month on the Coast, was attacked by fever, and has to return home, and the officer in command of the Sierra Leone contingent would then have been the senior. It is to the Snider rifle, and not to any of our military or administrative arrangements, that we owe our escape as yet from a considerable danger.

Our worst foe, however, as might have been expected, has proved to be the climate, and the reports of the sickness among the troops are most alarming. The season, unfortunately, is very unhealthy. Besides the officer in command, one of the chief surgeons has been very ill with dysentery, and it should be mentioned to his honour and to that of his profession that he refuses to return home at a time when his services are urgently needed. Of the detachment of marines which arrived at Cape Coast Castle early in June, one half are on the sick list, and nearly all the rest are so enfeebled as to the able to do but little service. Even the men of the 2nd West India Regiment are very sickly. This disastrous state of things is "daily and hourly increasing." Besides the usual chronic diseases of the Coast, small-pox has broken out in a fearfully malignant form, and enteric fever is prevalent. It might well seem almost hopeless to contend against such a climate, and we must at least place our chief reliance on the native force of Houssas. But our correspondent gives an astonishing account of the manner in which we have met these dangers. It appears that on this deadly Coast, surrounded by every source of disease, we have not yet taken the trouble to enforce even the simplest sanitary arrangements. "Until Lord Kimberley became Colonial Secretary such a thing as sanitary laws of any kind was really wholly unknown here." The first impulse towards such legislation was given by one of the medical officials on the Coast, and it was not until last December that a despatch written by Governor Pope Hennessey called the attention of the Colonial office to the subject. After this we need not wonder at the slow progress which sanitary administration makes in England. If English colonists were content until a few months ago to dispense with all sanitary precautions in a climate where life is threatened every hour by the most deadly fevers, there can be no indifference of which they are incapable. The warning has come too late to avert a terrible epidemic at a critical moment, but it is possible the combination of the two dangers of war and pestilence may call attention more forcibly than could otherwise have been done to the imperative necessity of adopting a more prudent policy in reference to each. Perhaps, indeed, the sanitary question is even the more important of the two. The defeat of the Ashantees is certain as soon as we have collected a moderate force; but fever and dysentery are foes constantly present, and unless they can be permanently checked it may well seem doubtful whether the trade of the Gold Coast is worth its cost in valuable lives. The one warfare is temporary and its result certain; the other is incessant, and if we fail to be prepared for it we may any day be overpowered.

BALDACCHINOS.

A BISHOP in these days has certainly a trying time of it, and needs indeed to be what the *Record* calls "strong and faithful" to be able to bear himself with composure in the face of the constant anxieties which beset him. Nor must the discomfort of his position be measured merely by the number of difficulties which actually arise in the management of the members of his unruly flock. It is not so much that they are always getting him and themselves into fresh hot water, as that he is aways expecting that they are going to do so; and the interval between one extravagance and the next is pleasantly occupied by the continual anticipation of the latter. Suspense, however, is often even worse than the shock which succeeds to it, and it was probably with almost a feeling of relief that the Bishop of London learned the nature of the latest movement of the Ritualists. They want a "baldacchino." The vicar of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, has discovered that a canopy over the communion table is necessary to his happiness; and those devoted "Anglo-Catholics" who find their chief amusement in promoting the dignity of their pastor and his surroundings have eagerly adopted the notion. Estimates have been prepared; it is found that the structure can be run up for the moderate sum of £600, and accordingly an application for a "faculty" to erect a baldacchino has been made to the Bishop of London, and by him in due course referred to his Consistory Court. Dr. Tristram with all solemnity has proceeded to adjudicate upon the important question whether a baldacchino may or may not be erected in St. Barnabas, Pimlico; counsel have delivered learned and "exhaustive" speeches on the subject, and the court has adjourned. The remainder of the programme usual in such cases has been exactly carried out. The familiar "numerously signed memorial" has been presented by the parishioners to the Bishop, stating that the memorialists constitute four-fifths of the congregation of the church, and that they strongly object to a baldacchino in any shape or form, and that the fifth who are in favour of it are composed chiefly of persons not resident in the parish. Thus the usual "very pretty quarrel" has been satisfactorily established, and the Bishop has the satisfaction of knowing that whichever side wins the harmony of his diocese will not be increased. If the "faculty" is refused the vicar and the "devoted Anglo-Catholics" will sulk, and if it is granted the numerous memorialists will fly indignantly to the *Rock* and the *Record*, and say bitter things of the bishops, who are unable or unwilling to prevent the Romanizing of the Protestant Church.

Of course, the usual mediæval lore by which very simple questions of this sort are so studiously overlaid and obscured has been plentiful enough in the present case. The counsel for the vicar has formally committed himself to the momentous petition that "where there is a basilica there should be also a baldacchino," and another learned authority on the other side has elaborately shown that the promulgator of this statement "could not have put forth a more untenable proposition." Nor, we are sorry to say, has the Bishop himself escaped from the tendency to look upon the question as one to be settled solely by antiquarian learning and researches into venerable ecclesiastical "uses." He writes to the *Times*, indirectly congratulating us on a question being raised the settlement of which will decide the legality of erecting the baldacchino designed as one of the improvements of St. Paul's Cathedral. The decision of this point, which would have been more appropriately decided on a separate and substantial issue, is hardly the result which one would have expected to engross the whole attention of a bishop in the present case. The erection of baldacchinos in basilicas will be an unimportant result of this application if successful, as compared with the erection of these structures in every little Ritualist church with a foolish incumbent and a mutinous congregation throughout the country. While referring the legality of the innovation, as he was, we suppose, bound to do, to his Chancellor, the Bishop might have had, one would have imagined, a word to say as to its propriety, and as to the expediency of throwing a new apple of discord into the divided Church. The question really is not whether a baldacchino shall be erected in a place as appropriate for it as St. Paul's Cathedral, but whether labourers in country parishes, and the Low Church small tradesman of the towns already unfairly tried by the licence allowed to Ritualists, are to be further irritated by the erection of a structure over the communion table which cannot possibly awaken in them any higher associations than those connected with a four-post bedstead, and which as a Romanist innovation they will probably regard with a disgust and horror varying inversely with the success of their efforts to pronounce its name.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is preparing for publication by Messrs. Adam and Charles Black, of Edinburgh. The editor will be Professor Thomas Spencer Baynes, who fills the Chair of Logic at St. Andrew's University; and the expense involved in this great national undertaking, it is calculated, will be, says the *Illustrated Review*, at the lowest computation about £200,000.

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Do do 12 do do 5 „

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WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

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Do. 6 do. do. do. ...4 „ „
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Bombay, 1st July 1873.

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